

Koreans Ask Kims To Talk

Opposition Seeks More Discussion On One Nominee

SEOUL — Leading opposition officials formed a six-member committee Wednesday to bring their own leaders back together for more talks on which one will run for president.

Fears are growing that their common front against South Korea's ruling party is unraveling.

The move came a day after the two opposition leaders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, broke off talks on which of them would run for president. This apparently paved the way for weeks of open competition and increased chances that both will be candidates in December.

Kim Young Sam is president of the Reunification Democratic Party, the main opposition party, and Kim Dae Jung is its adviser.

The two Kims walked out of a 40-hour meeting Tuesday without an accord, a day before their self-imposed deadline for reaching agreement. In a joint statement, they promised only to meet again "if necessary."

On Wednesday, Kim Young Sam again urged his rival to drop out of the presidential race.

He offered Kim Dae Jung, 61, the party's presidency in exchange for dropping out of the race, but Kim Dae Jung said he would need other work to make up his mind.

Kim Young Sam, 59, said at a news conference that if the party adviser stayed out of the presidential race, he would be revered as "a national leader."

"It is my judgment," Kim Young Sam said, "that my running is in accord with reason and to ensure a safe transition to democracy."

The election, tentatively scheduled before Dec. 20, marks the first direct presidential balloting in 16 years. Widespread demonstrations have forced the government to go to direct elections to choose a successor to President Chun Doo-hwan, who is to step down in February.

The governing Democratic Justice Party already has nominated its chairman, Roh Tae Woo, as its presidential candidate. The split in the opposition is likely to enhance a prospect of Mr. Roh, one of a handful who helped install Mr. Chun.

Seventy-three members of the opposition met Wednesday to discuss the situation. They formed a six-member committee to get the Kims together for more talks.

Top aide to Kim Young Sam, asked not to be named, said Tuesday, "It is certain now the Kims will meet."



U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d speaking to the meeting in Washington.

Baker Proposes Currency Link To Gold, Other Commodities

Surprise Plan Is Welcomed By Analysts

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d's surprise proposal Wednesday to add a global price index of commodities, including gold, to the indicators that governments use to measure relative economic performance was welcomed by several international experts.

But, the analysts cautioned, it would be a mistake to interpret the proposal as a back-door way of reintroducing gold to the center of the international monetary system.

President Richard Nixon formally uncoupled the dollar's value from the price of gold in 1971.

The use of a "basket" of commodity prices to measure economic performance would serve as an early warning signal of whether policy should be aimed at containing inflation, as signalled by rising commodity prices, or countering deflation, as signalled by falling prices, analysts explained.

"Commodity prices are quite a good leading indicator of inflation or deflation and are a good indicator of what's happening to the world as a whole," said Stephen Marris, a senior fellow at the Washington-based Institute for International Economics.

Analysts said the Baker proposal



Karl Otto Pöhl, chairman of the West German Bundesbank, criticized the United States for resisting an increase in a loan fund to aid the world's poorest nations. Page 17.

Stability, Coordination Is Sought

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, on Wednesday proposed that the major industrialized nations reinforce their pact to stabilize currencies by evaluating exchange rates against a basket of commodities, including gold.

The aim would be to guarantee that currency arrangements were backed up by policies that would ensure that inflation in the industrial world remained low.

The announcement, at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meeting, represented the first U.S. bid to bring gold back into the world system for determining exchange rates since President Nixon ended the dollar's convertibility into gold in 1971.

Mr. Baker praised recent efforts by the world's seven major industrial democracies to coordinate steps in an effort to help stabilize the dollar.

"It is equally important that the policies resulting from the coordination process not be inflationary," Mr. Baker told representatives of 151 nations.

"It would be unfortunate if our efforts to foster exchange rate stability among currencies led to stable currency relationships — but in a context of inflationary economic policies that reduced the real value of all currencies," Mr. Baker said.

His proposal was designed to be a refinement of a process endorsed by leaders of the seven industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy — at last June's economic summit in Venice.

The process called for increased surveillance of the use of economic indicators such as unemployment, trade balances, and growth.

The use of these indicators were to help policy makers fine-tune decisions that affect exchange rates — such as interest rates of central banks and direct government intervention on foreign exchange markets.

The agreement at the Venice summit followed the so-called Louvre accord on currency stabilization, adopted in Paris in February by all seven leading nations except Italy, which boycotted the meeting because it and Canada were not consulted at an earlier stage.

Mr. Baker told the world financial leaders that more attention needs to be given to potential price surges.

"Accordingly, the United States is prepared to consider utilizing, as an additional indicator in the coordination process, the relationship among our currencies and a basket of commodities, including gold. This could be helpful as an early warning signal of potential price trends," he said.

He did not specify what other commodities would be included in the proposal.

Investors worried about inflation often buy gold as a hedge against the declining value of paper currencies, pushing the metal's price higher.

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U.S. Base Floats in Gulf

WASHINGTON — The United States is converting a huge barge into a floating naval base in the central Gulf, according to government sources.

There are accommodations aboard the barge for up to 200 people. The U.S. Navy plans to use it as a base for minesweeping helicopters, commando patrol vessels and six small minesweeping boats. (Details on Gulf convoys, Page 6.)

The navy leased the barge from an undisclosed source after Kuwait refused to allow U.S. forces to set up a base on its soil, White House and Pentagon sources said Tuesday.

"We need a mother ship, a base with piers and a place for crews to sleep and for helicopters to land," one source said. "We tried Kuwait and they wouldn't let us. This is the next alternative."

The 100-by-400-foot (30-by-120-meter) fortified barge is moored off Bahrain in international waters.

It is not visible from shore and does not give the appearance from

Dukakis Says an Aide Helped Undo Biden

BOSTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, announced Wednesday that his campaign manager had been the source of a videotape that helped undermine the competing campaign of Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr.

Mr. Dukakis apologized for the action of his longtime top political aide, John Sasso, calling it "a very, very serious error in judgment."

"Although I had no knowledge of this as a candidate in this campaign," Mr. Dukakis said, "I accept full responsibility for it. I'm running for the presidency, not against anybody."

Mr. Dukakis said he had not accepted the resignation offered by Mr. Sasso, who ran his 1982 and 1986 gubernatorial campaigns.

"I considered that seriously," Mr. Dukakis said of Mr. Sasso's offer to resign, "but I rejected it even though what he did is a very serious error in judgment."

Mr. Dukakis said earlier this week that there was a "strong possibility" a guilty member of his campaign would be dismissed over the Biden affair.

Mr. Dukakis said he had granted Mr. Sasso and had repaid him a leave of absence for several weeks. Mr. Sasso did not attend the Dukakis news conference.

"He is the person responsible for providing the tapes to The New York Times, The Des Moines Register and NBC," Mr. Dukakis said. "I expect to be held accountable."

He said he spoke by telephone with Mr. Biden earlier Wednesday and expressed his regrets.

"I want to publicly apologize to him, his family and his friends for what happened and for the involvement of my campaign," the governor said. "I regret very much that my campaign or any one in it contributed to that pain."

Mr. Biden, Democrat of Delaware, dropped out of the race for

In FBI Files, a Literary Who's Who

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than 50 years, the FBI and other federal agencies gathered extensive intelligence files on some of America's most distinguished writers, apparently because their work or behavior was considered subversive, suspicious or unconventional, according to two forthcoming magazine articles.

The disclosures, based on documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, will be published this week, apparently by coincidence, in The New Yorker and The Nation.

Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, John Dos Passos, Pearl Buck, Archibald MacLeish, Thomas Wolfe, Carl Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay, William Carlos Williams and William Faulkner are among the scores of prominent writers whose work, personal associations and political sentiments piqued the interest of the FBI as early as the 1920s.

Although the government's interest in the activities of some of these writers, like Sandburg and Dos Passos, was known previously, the extent and tenacity of its efforts were not.

Excerpts from the files, as presented in both magazines, suggest that information about the writers was collected in most cases without official explanation. As is common with documents released under the information act, many names, passages and even whole pages were blacked out, and requests for some individual documents were rejected outright.

The FBI opened dossiers, some of them hundreds of pages long, on many writers whose work expressed sympathy for the poor or solidarity with minorities — the so-called "social realists" such as Steinbeck and Dos Passos. But the bureau's curiosity about such figures as Hedda Hopper, Gertrude Stein and Truman Capote remains a mystery.

The author of the New Yorker article, Herbert Mitgang, writes that "despite the millions of dollars spent on investigative man-hours and record-keeping, none of the writers — more than 50 men and women — whose dossiers I looked into were ever convicted of any crime attributed to them by the

Kiosk Mafia Figure Killed in Italy

PALERMO, Sicily (Reuters) — An alleged Mafia murderer wanted for the 1982 slaying of a top Italian official was shot and killed by several gunmen in an ambush near Palermo, the police said Wednesday.

They said Mario Giovanni Prestifilippo, 29, was hit Tuesday night by at least 10 blasts from sawed-off shotguns as he rode a motorcycle in Bagheria, east of Palermo.

Pollution Causes an Adriatic Disaster

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The perennial pollution problems of the Adriatic Sea have grown this year into an environmental disaster after an exceptionally hot summer that resulted in the runaway growth of red seaweed.

Deprived of oxygen by the rotting weed and poisoned by other pollutants, the Adriatic has become a fatal place for most creatures that live in it.

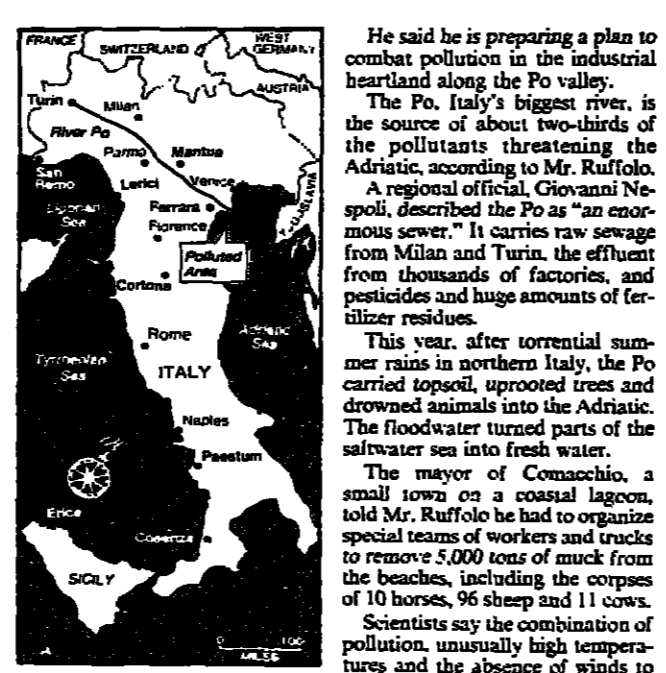
As piles of rotting fish wash onto vacation beaches along Italy's northeastern coast, scientists warn that the sea already is effectively dead in parts and moribund over large areas.

"It has become an immense cemetery," said Attilio Rinaldi, a scientist who conducts water surveys for the Emilia-Romagna regional government. "Up to four miles from the coast, and sometimes up to 15 miles, 98 percent of the fauna has disappeared. The few fish that survive swim round and round as if they are drunk."

The worst area of pollution stretches about 50 miles (80 kilometers) along the coast from the Po delta in the north to Cesenatico in the south. There is serious pollution along another 50-mile stretch from Cesenatico to Fano, including the resort city of Rimini.

"Life has disappeared over more than 1,000 square kilometers of sea," or about 400 square miles, Mr. Rinaldi said.

This week, the minister of the environment, Giorgio Ruffolo, paid his first official visit to the area and said the related problems of pollution in the Po river and the Adriatic Sea "cry out for vengeance."



TROOPS GUARD MANILA AGAINST COUP — Soldiers, deployed after reports that a coup attempt might be imminent, unloaded heavy weapons and ammunition Wednesday at a checkpoint on a road leading into Manila. Hundreds of troops took up positions around the city. They were recalled to their barracks at midday. Story, Page 2.

Manfred Werner, West Germany's Defense Minister, Has Reportedly Been Guaranteed the Top Job in NATO

Manfred Werner, West Germany's defense minister, has reportedly been guaranteed the top job in NATO. Page 6.

U.S. Inner-City Women Unfazed by A

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — Inner-city women at high risk of AIDS infection are now well-informed of their risk but few are changing their behavior, according to experts here for a federally sponsored conference on AIDS and women.

More than 90 percent of all drug users in New Jersey know that acquired immune deficiency syndrome can be transmitted by shared needles, according to a recent survey reported by Joyce Jackson of the New Jersey State Department of Health. More than 80 percent know that it can be transmitted heterosexually and from infected mothers to their unborn children.

Women who are intravenous drug users, as are 49 percent of all female AIDS patients, are a bit more likely to know these facts than men, according to the survey.

In all cases, the figures are 20 percentage

U.S. Inner-City Women Unfazed by A

points higher than the figures from 1985, Ms. Jackson said.

But few women in drug-using communities are making any attempt to avoid AIDS, either by avoiding shared needles or changing sexual practices, she added. In large part, the experts agreed, opposition from men was discouraging women from changing sexual practices.

Dr. Joanne Mantell, of Gay Men's Health Crisis Inc. in New York, said the organization's experience and another study indicated that the situation in New York was similar.

The experts spoke at a two-day conference that ended Tuesday. It was sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The agencies plan to start financing major programs to effect behavior changes in groups at high risk of AIDS, officials said at the conference. The meeting participants advised them how to do it.

Inner-city women who use intravenous drugs, or whose sex partners do, account for a rising number of AIDS cases. Black and His-

panic women have been seen. Experts at the meeting at health efforts believed to spread of AIDS among gay r work for inner-city women.

"Prevention techniques for even for ethnic minority," Joseite Mondanaro of San Francisco said. "They feel helplessness, powerlessness. And they have an inability what they do will make a difference."

Participants agreed education alone simply would not work. Rose Mary who devises information campaigns National Cancer Institute, said that a research has shown that people do not listen to scary messages.

The participants also agreed that the peers and role models from the community could help persuade inner-city women change their behavior.

"People from the community are much credible," said Dr. Mantell.

دکتران و متخصصان

Anti-Chinese Protest Reported in Tibet

By Daniel Southard
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — In an unusual display of anti-Chinese sentiment, Tibetan monks seeking independence have demonstrated in Lhasa and clashed with police, according to the official Xinhua press agency.

Carrying a flag of "the snow mountains and lions," a religious icon of the Tibetans, 21 Tibetan monks and five other people demonstrated Sunday in the streets of the Tibetan capital, shouting "Tibet wants independence" and other slogans, the press agency said Tuesday.

They reportedly struck police who tried to intervene and made "agitating speeches" in the center of the city outside the Jokhang temple, the most cherished Buddhist temple in Tibet, and the regional government building.

The protest was over in less than an hour, the press agency said.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations are rarely reported in the official press. The press agency report Tuesday also was unusual for its detail and swift release, perhaps reflecting Beijing's sensitivity about Tibet.

China annexed the region in central Asia more than three decades ago, but relations between the 17 million Tibetans and an estimated 400,000 Chinese civilians and troops stationed there are strained.

The issue of Tibet is particularly sensitive now because of a U.S. House of Representatives amendment condemning human rights violations and the destruction of thousands of monasteries, and because of a visit to the United States by the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan leader.

The demonstration came a few days after at least two reported executions in Tibet, one based on a murder charge, according to an official source. Tibetan exiles said those executed were fighting for independence and were not murderers. It was not clear whether the protest was linked to the executions.

A Tibetan vice chairman of the National People's Congress, China's legislature, was quoted by the official press agency as saying the demonstrators were not supported by the public and would be dealt with according to the law.

But observers in Beijing said that given the Chinese controls over the population in Tibet, a demonstration by 26 Tibetans was significant and could reflect a much broader unrest.

A foreign tourist reached by telephone Tuesday night in Lhasa said he had traveled throughout the capital but saw no unusual security or police activity. The city was described as calm.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported Tuesday from New Delhi that 200 Tibetan exiles broke

through a police cordon in the Indian capital to protest what the demonstrators described as executions of three Tibetans in Tibet last week. A spokesman for the demonstrators said the three were dissidents fighting for independence.

A government official in Lhasa said two Tibetans had been executed. Reuters reported both were criminals and one of them had been convicted for murder, he said.

The Tibetan exiles in New Delhi said they planned to send a letter to China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, urging him to accept a five-point plan proposed by the Dalai Lama calling for a withdrawal of Chinese troops from Tibet.

More than 100,000 Tibetans have fled to India since 1959, when Chinese troops suppressed an uprising. The Chinese first sent troops into Tibet in 1951.

Beijing, meanwhile, continued to issue statements and reports defending its involvement in Tibet. The Chinese Embassy in Washington expressed "grave concern" last week over the Dalai Lama's visit.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denounced his plan for Chinese withdrawal and issued a statement Tuesday expressing "regret and strong dissatisfaction over the U.S. government's failure to prevent the Dalai Lama's political activities" during his U.S. visit.



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Manila Deploys Troops Amid Rumors of Revolt

The Associated Press

MANILA — Hundreds of troops backed by armored personnel carriers were deployed around Manila for several hours Wednesday after rumors and reports that rebel soldiers might try again to overthrow President Corason C. Aquino.

The troops were recalled to their barracks at midday when no uprising took place, according to Colonel Emilio Templo, the chief of staff of the Capital Regional Command.

He said that the troops had detained 37 soldiers at the southeastern edge of the city but that the men had denied plans to join any mutiny.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the nation's intelligence chief, Rodolfo Canesio, said that his agency had given Vice President Salvador H. Laurel dossiers on alleged leftists in the government. However, he claimed that the material was unofficial, members of the Senate said.

Mr. Laurel has asked Mrs. Aquino to declassify the report and expose alleged Communist sympathizers in the government.

The chairman of the Senate defense and human rights committees said that, while they were aware of the security implications, they were also bound to protect the reputations of people who may have been wrongly identified as Communist sympathizers.

Sensors Raul Manglapus and Wigberto Tanada also said that they were not sure how to handle the report and that they might leave it to the full Senate to decide.

The flurry of military activity began hours after a funeral march Tuesday for a slain leftist leader, Leandro Alejandro. More than 60,000 people joined the procession, which turned into the largest protest rally in Manila this year.

Military sources said that commanders had received reports that four renegade officers had joined forces in Bulacan Province, north of Manila. The reports said they were gathering followers for a new action against the Aquino government.

About 2,000 mutineers attacked the presidential palace, broadcast stations and military garrisons on Aug. 28 in the most serious threat yet to Mrs. Aquino's rule. At least 53 people were killed and hundreds wounded in the failed coup attempt.

The leader of the mutiny, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, escaped with about half his force and has vowed to continue his struggle against Mrs. Aquino.

Colonel Templo said that Brigadier General Ramon Montano, the commander of a new anti-coup force, had deployed a 300-man army battalion at the Malinta intersection at the northern edge of Manila and had dispatched troops to Muntinlupa and Antipolo, southeast of Manila.

"To avoid what happened on August 28, General Montano took immediate security measures so that if there really was any movement, they would not be able to enter Manila and the confrontation would be outside," Colonel Templo said.

He said the 37 soldiers, members of an army platoon based in Laguna Province, had been detained at a checkpoint in Taytay on the southeastern edge of Manila and taken to provincial headquarters.

Constabulary sources said the platoon leader claimed the men were going to Manila to demand the removal of their company commander. They were disarmed and detained without incident, the sources said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Najib Is Named Afghan Head of State

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Major General Najib, head of the Afghan Communist Party, has been appointed head of state, the official news media reported Wednesday. He would be taking over a government post that may soon acquire sweeping powers.

The official Kabul Radio said General Najib was unanimously elected president of the ruling Revolutionary Council. This post carries with it the national presidency.

A new constitution being drafted by the Soviet-backed government would greatly expand the powers of the president, which now is largely a figurehead position. He would have the authority to dissolve the National Assembly or veto its laws, declare war or a state of emergency, appoint the prime minister and top military and judicial officials, and command the armed forces.



Gendarmes at the Noumea airport remove the body of one of two colleagues killed Wednesday in New Caledonia.

2 Gendarmes Killed in New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — Two French gendarmes were shot to death Wednesday while searching a Kanak village in France's Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Ethnic tensions have been running high on the island, but officials in Paris and police here said the killings appeared to be criminally rather than politically motivated. About 300 police supported by helicopters were searching for the attackers through heavily wooded mountains in northwestern New Caledonia, they added.

France has deployed 8,400 soldiers and police in New Caledonia to keep the peace between indigenous Kanaks seeking independence from France and pro-French settlers, mostly ethnic Europeans. The separatist leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, said Wednesday that violent incidents were bound to occur because of the heavy military presence of the French.

Gorbachev Visits Northern Soviet Port

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who reappeared in public Tuesday after a 52-day absence, visited the northern Soviet port of Murmansk on Wednesday, the official Tass press agency reported.

The agency gave no details of the Soviet leader's visit to the port, which is near the bases of the Soviet Union's northern fleet and is a major fishing center.

On Tuesday, Soviet television showed Mr. Gorbachev, who had not been seen in public since Aug. 7, meeting a French delegation in Moscow. Mr. Gorbachev said Tuesday that there was no political opposition to his administration, but added: "There is a braking mechanism, and that mechanism is in ourselves, and I include myself."

For the Record

Canada's second major postal walkout in three months began Wednesday when the 23,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers went on strike to press demands for job security. (AP)

The European Court of Justice upheld Wednesday West German restrictions on Turkish workers despite an EC agreement giving Turks the right eventually to move freely in the 12-nation bloc. (Reuters)

Swiss authorities said that Licio Gelli, the Italian financier, will soon be extradited to Italy to face charges of political conspiracy as head of the P-2 secret Masonic lodge. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Eastern Airlines Paid Most U.S. Fines

NEW YORK (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration fined Eastern Airlines \$9.5 million for safety violations between January 1986 and June 1987, five times as much as any other airline, according to a magazine report.

Pan Am ranked second with \$1.9 million in fines, followed by Continental Airlines with \$821,850; USAir with \$812,000; and Hawaiian Airlines with \$772,000, according to the October issue of *Transportation*.

The five least-fined airlines were PSA, Northwest, United, American and Piedmont, which together had less than \$80,000 in fines, the magazine said.

Legislation that would ban smoking on all U.S. domestic airline flights of two hours or less was approved Wednesday by the Senate Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee. The bill would cover 80 percent of all domestic airline flights and last for three years. (AP)

Pakistan Says India Caused Himalaya Fights

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The government said Wednesday that India had provoked recent clashes with its forces in a disputed Himalayan pass, but it declined to comment on reports that 150 Pakistani troops died in a series of assaults on Indian positions last week.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Defense Ministry would issue a statement on Indian reports of three nights of fighting near the Siachen Glacier, a Himalayan region 230 miles (355 kilometers) northeast of Islamabad.

"India in recent months has resorted to aggressive movements in the Siachen Glacier area, provoking local exchange of fire and skirmishes," the spokesman said. "Pakistan is committed to a peaceful negotiation of settlement of the Siachen dispute."

He declined to answer further questions.

India and Pakistan, foes in three wars since 1948, are frequently reported to trade fire from well-trenched positions in the 19,000-foot-high (5,800-meter-high) pass. The valley is the main entry to the Ladakh area of India, which borders China and also gives India access to Jammu and Kashmir state, over which Islamabad claims sovereignty.

In New Delhi, a Defense Ministry official said Pakistani forces staged "battalion-sized attacks" against Indian positions near the glacier for three nights last week. There are about 1,500 soldiers in a battalion.

He said the assaults were preceded by "very heavy concentrations of artillery fire," followed by rocket and surface-to-surface missile bombardment.

"Pakistani units suffered heavy casualties in these operations," the official said. "Indian troops, while repulsing the attacks, also had casualties, which were much lighter compared with Pakistani losses."

The Press Trust of India reported that about 150 Pakistani troops died in combat on the nights of Sept. 23, 24 and 25. The news agency quoted a Defense Ministry official as saying that Pakistani troops staged simultaneous assaults at four sites and that the fighting was the heaviest since 1983.

Fiji Coup Leader Delays Plan to Declare Republic

SUVA, Fiji — The leader of the coup in Fiji, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, said Wednesday after meeting with the main figures in the political crisis that his plan to declare the South Pacific island group a republic would be delayed.

"Everything has got to wait," Colonel Rabuka said after the surprise meeting Wednesday.

He met with Timoci Bavadra, the prime minister he overthrew in May, Sir Penaia Ganilau, the governor general, and Sir Kamiseva Mara, who until he was defeated in elections in April, had led the country since 1970.

"As a result of the talks, we may not have to abrogate the constitution," Colonel Rabuka said.

The colonel said Tuesday that Fiji was already a de facto republic. He added that he would soon proclaim himself interim head of state and formally abolish the 1970 constitution and with it a 113-year bond with the British monarchy.

Fiji's tribal chiefs ceded the islands to Queen Victoria in 1874. Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.

After the meeting Wednesday, Colonel Rabuka said his plans would have to wait until a meeting Monday with Mr. Bavadra, Sir Penaia and Sir Kamiseva.

"My demand at that meeting will be that we change the constitution immediately to favor the indigenous Fijians," Colonel Rabuka said.

He mounted a coup in May to overthrow the Indian-dominated government of Dr. Bavadra and another Friday to further his aim of a new constitution to guarantee political power for ethnic Fijians.

The colonel, 39, said the military would remain in control at least until the meeting Monday.

"In the meantime, we carry on the same way," he said.

He said his plans to call a meeting of Fiji's paramount body, the Great Council of Chiefs, to endorse his takeover and a republican constitution also would have to wait.

Sir Penaia, as Queen Elizabeth II's representative, steadfastly has refused to recognize Colonel Rabuka's assumption of authority after

the coup Friday. He has managed Fiji since the previous coup.

Last week he announced plans for a bipartisan caretaker administration comprising Dr. Bavadra's coalition and Sir Kamiseva's conservative Alliance Party to govern until elections could be held.

Colonel Rabuka, who was left out of the caretaker proposal, said he preempted the plan because it was clear that the aims of his May coup would not be met.

He said each leader would bring delegations to Monday's meeting.

"My team will be myself and three senior army officers," he said.

Colonel Rabuka said Sir Kamiseva, regarded as the father of Fijian independence, had turned down the offer of becoming the country's first president under the colonel's proposed republican constitution.

The colonel said earlier that the position also had been offered to Sir Penaia.

OIL & MONEY

THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/
OIL DAILY CONFERENCE, LONDON OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

THE program is designed to assist senior executives in the petroleum industry and related fields to determine their business strategies into the 1990's. The Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy, United States; H.E. Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Kandil, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Egypt; H.E. Rilwanu Lukman, Minister of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria; President of the OPEC Conference, H.E. Arne Oien, Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Norway and The Rt. Hon. Cecil Parkinson M.P., Secretary of State for Energy, United Kingdom will head a distinguished group of energy and financial leaders from around the world.

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OCTOBER 22	OCTOBER 23
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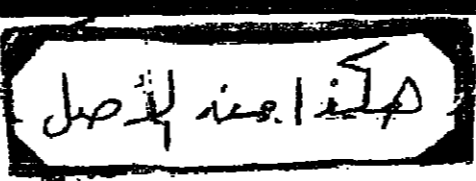
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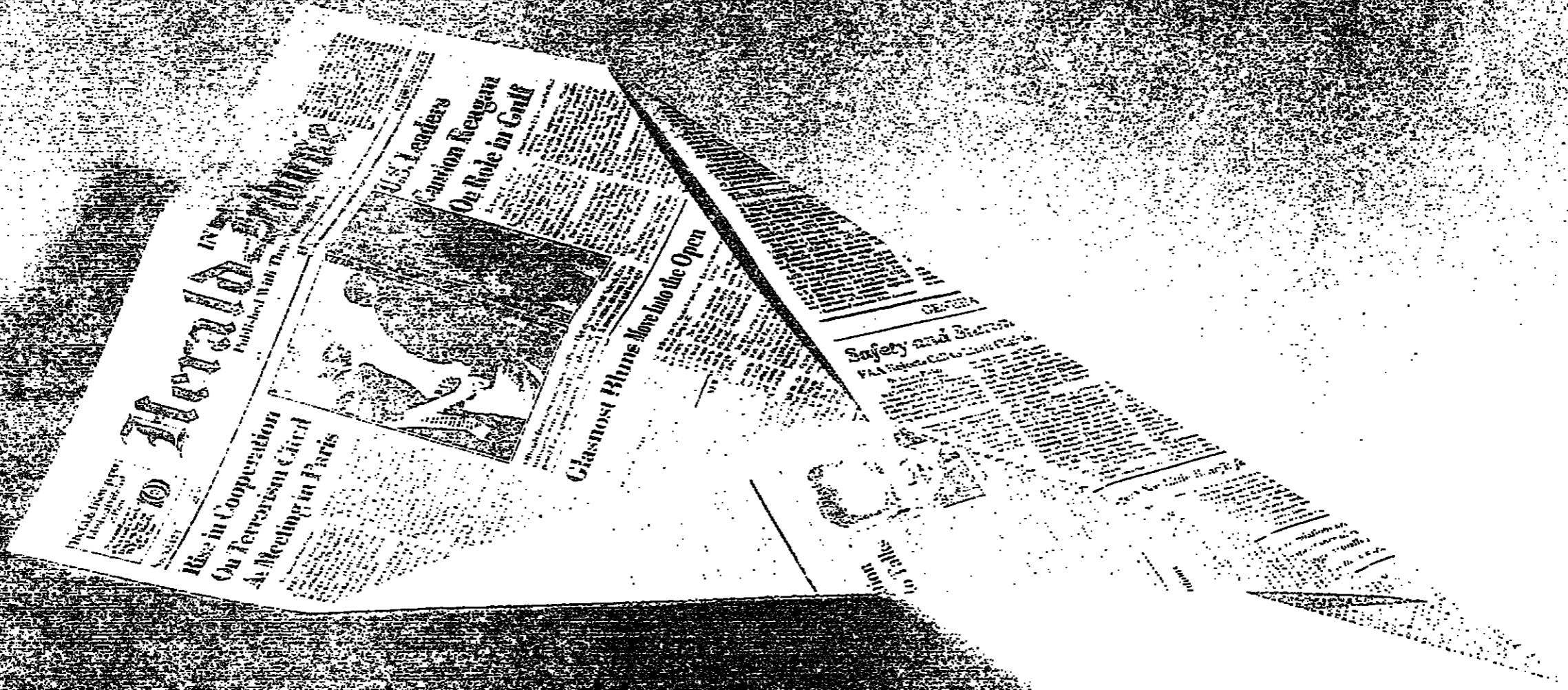
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Robertson Quits His Ministry To Further Presidential Bid

By Wayne King
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reverend Pat Robertson, who plans to announce his presidential candidacy formally on Thursday, has resigned as a Southern Baptist minister and severed ties to the Christian Broadcast Network, which he founded and has led for 27 years.

In a statement Tuesday from his campaign headquarters in Chesapeake, Virginia, near his CBN ministry at Virginia Beach, Mr. Robertson said he was resigning from the ministry to avoid implications that a Robertson presidency might inhibit "the free exercise of religion by any of the people."

Mr. Robertson will announce his bid for the Republican presidential nomination on the steps of a tenement in Bedford-Stuyvesant, a poor neighborhood of New York City, Mr. Robertson, who occupied the tenement with his wife, Dede, when he was a struggling, part-time minister in the early 1960s, increas-

ingly has been trying to distance himself from his image as a television evangelist and to emphasize his secular accomplishments so as to further his candidacy.

More than a year ago, to the dismay of many followers of his television ministry, which reaches more than 25 million homes each week, Mr. Robertson hinted that he might give up the ministry if he were elected president. After upset victories in preliminary caucus skirmishes in Michigan and Iowa, and a first-place showing in the Iowa straw poll earlier this month, he apparently decided not to wait.

Mr. Robertson resigned his ministry in a letter to the membership of the Freedom Street Baptist Church in Norfolk, Virginia, where he was ordained in 1961.

Mr. Robertson spent only a brief time in interim church pastorate before buying a dilapidated television station in Portsmouth, Virginia, that became the flagship of the Christian Broadcasting Network.

The CBN enterprises now include CBN University, a graduate school and a law school that occupies part of a 2,000-acre (800-hectare) complex at Virginia Beach. In addition, there are book and television production divisions, independent television stations in Dallas and Norfolk and a television station in Lebanon that broadcasts in English, Arabic and Hebrew.

Mr. Robertson had already stepped aside as host of the "700 Club," a Christian television talk show that was the keystone of his ministry. The ministry is now a \$200-million-a-year enterprise, although about 80 percent of its income comes from donations, primarily through contributions to the "700 Club."

Mr. Robertson's resignation of his ministry was consistent with a campaign strategy that, although relying on the enthusiasm of Christian followers, has sought to set an increasingly secular tone.



Pat Robertson

would resign his ministry and distance himself from CBN was consistent with that political thrust, but it was not without risk. The Robertson campaign has relied heavily on the fervor of religious supporters for Mr. Robertson's strong showings in some early political contests.

At the same time, his image as an evangelist was also his most damaging liability, according to public opinion polls.

Can American Voters Stand to See a Woman Cry?

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — She cried. In the long tradition of public tears by politicians, Representative Patricia Schroeder's tearful announcement on Monday that she would not seek the Democratic presidential nomination stirred a range of often complicated feelings about her emotional outpouring.

Some women were angry, others embarrassed. Many were sympathetic, and several were disturbed at what appears to be a double standard on tears.

After all, in recent months, former Senator Gary Hart grew tearful on a campaign stop when he visited his birthplace in Kansas to talk about his roots.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, another Democratic hopeful, brushed tears from his eyes at the dedication of a park in honor of President John F. Kennedy and at the announcement by his wife that she had been addicted to prescription drugs. And President Ronald Reagan has choked up on numerous occasions, including the funeral service for the crew of the space shuttle Challenger.

It seems perfectly appropriate, at least nowadays, for men to be tearful. But what about Mrs. Schroeder?

"I was frankly stunned when I saw her do it," said Linda DiVall, a Republican pollster who is president of American Viewpoint, a survey research organization in Virginia.

"I certainly sympathize with the fact that it was an incredibly emotional moment," she said, "but it seems to me her inability to command her emotions when she was making an announcement about the presidency only served to reinforce some basic stereotypes about women running for office — those stereotypes being lack of composure, inability to make tough decisions."

Molly Yard, president of the National Organization for Women, said: "Well, yes, I've heard people who are critical of her for crying. I'm not. It doesn't embarrass me at all. One of the troubles in the good old U.S. of A. is people think you shouldn't show your emotions. Why not?"

David Garth, a New York political consultant, said: "My feeling is when you cry in a situation that is appropriate, emotionally, it makes sense. When it doesn't make sense, it's negative. I think she was entitled to cry in the same way that a man who got out of the race would have tears in his eyes. Maybe it's a question of water level."

Mrs. Schroeder's announcement in Denver — an emotional statement in which her voice broke and she wept in front of an array of television cameras — disturbed some women. One New Yorker remarked that she was upset because "people will have this knee-jerk reaction now about women."

She added: "It's another example that women have to be more perfect than perfect. It's O.K. for men to show emotion, but not women."

Mrs. Schroeder, of Colorado, echoed this view Tuesday in a meeting with reporters in Washington.

"Why must a woman be contained, controlled?" she asked. "It begins to sound like the ads they used to have for women and tranquilizers. Here they are, and we must have them totally controlled. That's crazy."

Perhaps the most notable display of public emotion by a politician was that of Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine in a snowstorm outside the offices of The Manchester Union Leader in New Hampshire in March 1972. Mr. Muskie, who has maintained that he was

not actually crying, was defending his wife from what he considered a vicious attack on her by the newspaper. Whether he cried or not, the public display doomed his prospects for the Democratic presidential nomination.

But, as several women in politics said Tuesday, the women's movement and "male sensitivity" have probably made public tears more respectable.

"Didn't you see Joe Biden when he delivered his withdrawal?" said Irene Natividad, national chair of the National Women's Political Caucus, a bipartisan group, speaking of another Democratic presidential hopeful who withdrew from the 1988 race.

"He was teary-eyed," she said. "That's all right."

"It's a sign," she added, "of the deep commitment that Biden and Schroeder had to their candidacies and the pain that the decision-making generated. We've graduated. I think from the Muskie days to a more sensitive era."

Yet even Mrs. Schroeder's friends said they wished that she had not cried — at least as much as she did. Perhaps a tear or two, but not the weeping.

"I've heard people say they preferred she didn't do it on public TV," said Representative Barbara B. Kennelly, Democrat of Connecticut.

"I'm sure Pat would have preferred that she hadn't cried," she said. "But we're human. We can't pick and choose when we cry."

Mrs. Schroeder explained the crying on Tuesday by saying that what had stunned her was the "groan" she heard from the crowd in Denver on Monday when she said she would not seek the presidency.

"Obviously, I did not plan to be emotional," she said, adding that "when the groan came from the crowd, that I was not prepared for. It hits you like a truck."

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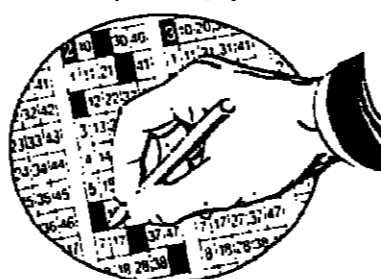
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U.S. Pressing Ahead on Saudi Arms Sale

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has strongly suggested that the administration is planning to go ahead with a large-scale arms sale to Saudi Arabia despite the opposition of 64 senators.

Administration officials said that a final decision on what arms would be sold was likely to be made next week.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said Tuesday that the \$1.4 billion arms sale under consideration would be in the U.S. interest.

She said it was "unfortunate" the sale was being opposed on Capitol Hill "when the Saudis are providing critical support to U.S. naval operations in the Gulf in ways which meet our mutual interests and needs, and in ways which many in Congress have long urged."

Mrs. Oakley declined to make public details of the support that Saudi Arabia is providing. She said that the information had been provided to members of Congress in classified reports.



Frank C. Carlucci

At least 217 House members are adding their opposition to that of the senators, which was expressed in a letter presented to the White House on Friday, Representative

Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, and other members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee were to make public on Wednesday the House members' letter to President Ronald Reagan opposing the sale.

Congressional sources said that Frank C. Carlucci, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, was at the Capitol on Tuesday to discuss the sale with key legislators. They also said that senior State Department officials had spent much time recently in similar consultations.

An administration official said that the arms proposal probably would have to be submitted to Congress next week in order to provide the required opportunity for action before Congress recesses for the year in November. Once the proposal is submitted, Congress has 90 days in which to approve or block the sale.

Mrs. Oakley said that the make-up of the arms package remained open for discussion.

A Capitol Hill source said that a likely modification was the elimination of 1,600 Maverick anti-tank

missiles or an arrangement under which an old-model Maverick missile now in Saudi inventories would be withdrawn whenever a new-model Maverick was delivered.

On June 11, Mr. Reagan withdrew a proposal to sell the Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia when it became evident that Congress would vote overwhelmingly to block the deal.

Another controversial item is the proposed supply of 12 F-15 jet fighters to the Saudis. The administration maintains that the increasing air-patrol demands on Saudi Arabia, including protection of U.S. surveillance aircraft over a wider area of the Gulf, justifies the additional jets.

Mrs. Oakley maintained in her statement that the arms sales being contemplated "would not affect the Arab-Israeli military balance in any meaningful way."

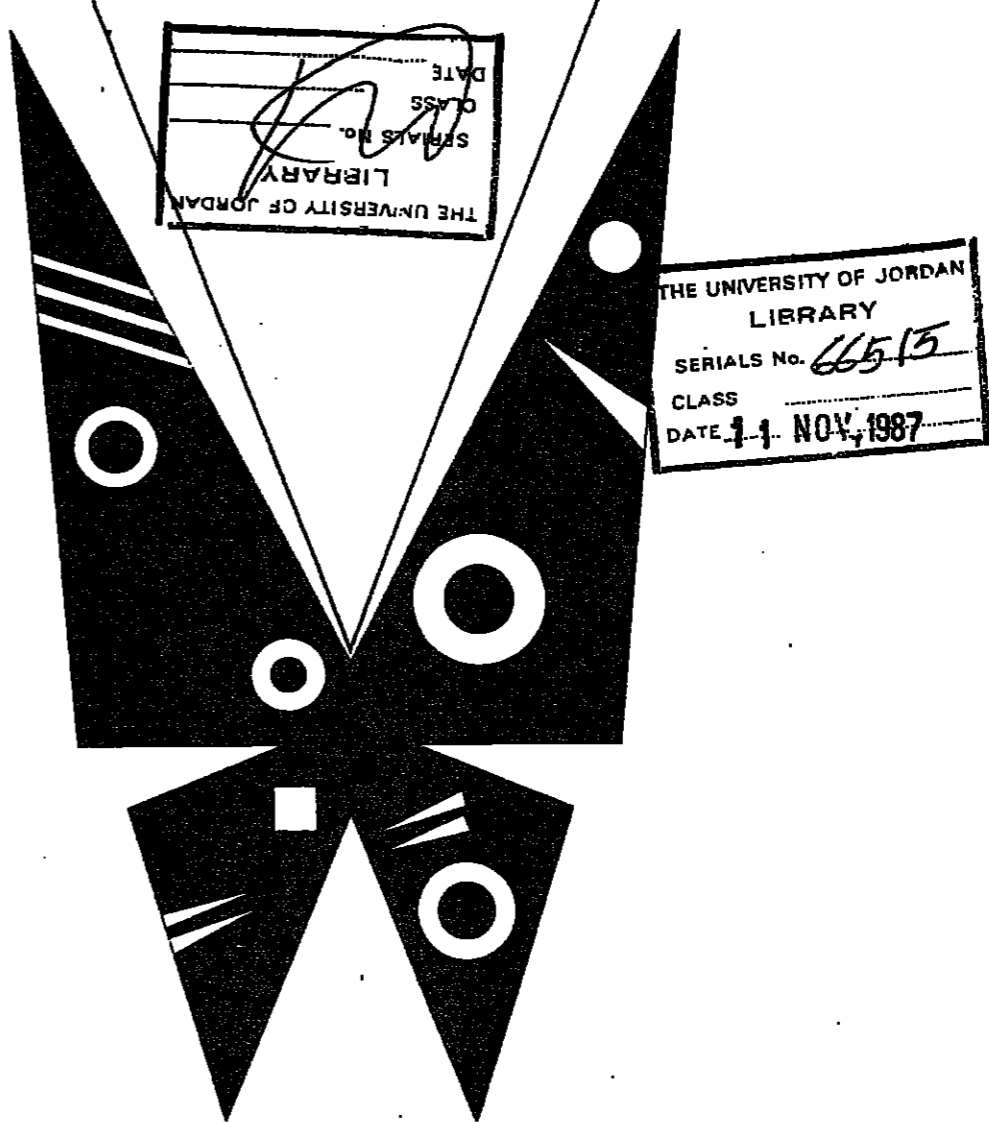
The American Israel Public Affairs Committee decided earlier this month to mount a campaign against the arms sales, according to an official of the Washington-based lobbying organization.

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U.S. House Chief Calls Iran Import Ban 'Attractive'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, has termed "attractive" a ban on imports from Iran approved unanimously by the Senate.

The Senate, venting its frustration over the situation in the Gulf, voted 98-0 on Tuesday in favor of the ban. Oil makes up the bulk of U.S. imports from Iran.

The Senate action reflected resentment toward Iran lingering from the seizure of the U.S. Embassy hostages in 1979. It also represented a response to recent news reports that the United States, by importing more oil from Iran this year, has in effect helped finance its war with Iraq.

Over the summer, Iran became

the second-largest foreign supplier of crude oil to the United States.

In the Senate vote Republicans and Democrats were able to agree quickly on one aspect of what otherwise has become a divisive battle over the Reagan administration's policy in the Gulf.

There were initial indications of support for the largely symbolic measure from the House leadership and the White House.

Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat, said Tuesday: "We have no desire to enhance the economy of Iran while it is being so intractable in the Persian Gulf."

Although he said he had not yet decided to embrace the proposal, he said it was "instinctively attractive."

The White House also expressed

interest: "We're sympathetic to the bill and support the intent of the bill," said B.J. Cooper, deputy White House press secretary. "But we want to take a look at all the effects of the bill before we take a formal position on it."

The ban was approved as an amendment to a military budget bill for 1988. While the House has not considered such a proposal, it appears that in the political environment created by the Gulf war, it could be passed easily.

In this event, the import ban could be accepted by the House in a conference with the Senate to iron out the other differences between the two branches' version of the authorization bill. The House passed its version in May.

However, President Ronald Reagan

has pledged to veto the military budget bill because it includes a proposal prohibiting advanced testing of his Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as "star wars," and effectively prevents the president from re-interpreting the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Under the proposal, the president could delay the imposition of the ban on imports from Iran for up to 180 days if he determined that it was not in the "overall interest of the United States." The ban would go into effect at the end of 180 days unless the House and the Senate approved an extension.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader and the main sponsor of the import embargo, declared, "While Khomeini is recklessly attacking Gulf shipping to stop the flow of everybody else's oil, we're buying a half-billion dollars of his oil every year." He was referring to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's leader.

According to the Commerce Department, U.S. imports from Iran totaled \$935 million for the seven months through July — several hundred million dollars higher than usual. Of that total, \$810 million was for oil. The bulk of the other imports were pistachio nuts and carpets.

The imports for this year have been swelled by a sharp increase in oil purchases. For all of 1986, total imports were \$612 million, with \$365 million of that oil.

U.S. Health Chain to Cover Fertility Process

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of California, a chain of fee-based health clinics and hospitals, has agreed to pay millions of dollars for in-vitro fertilization treatments to help some of its members conceive so-called "test-tube" babies, in a victory for infertile couples.

The agreement will bring an end to a class-action lawsuit filed by more than a dozen Kaiser patients who were denied coverage for the infertility treatment several years ago because the procedure was considered "experimental."

More than a million Kaiser women of childbearing

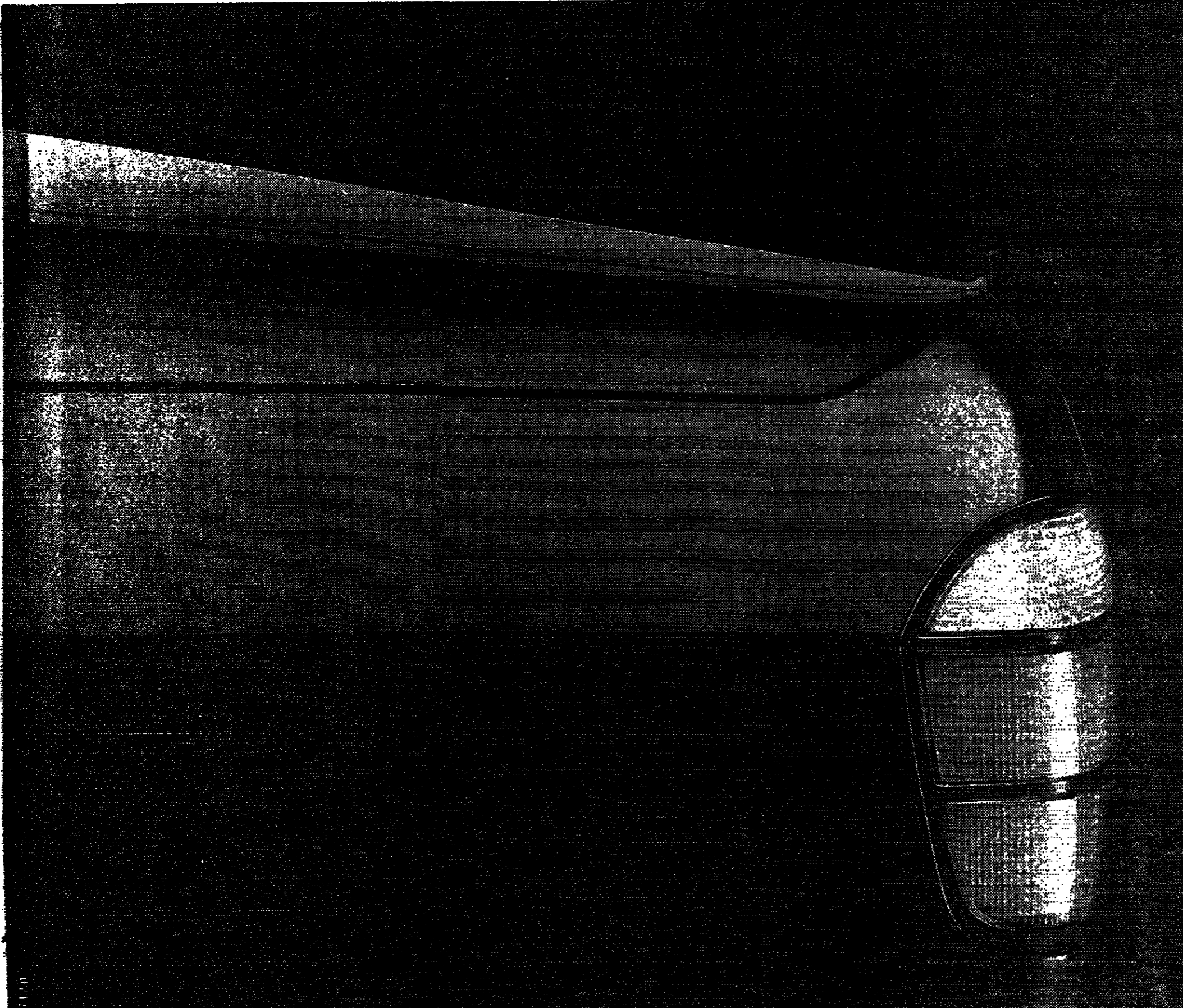
age will be notified that they are eligible for coverage, according to a Kaiser spokesman, Daniel Danzig. Thousands are expected to seek treatment.

Lauren Poplack Hallinan, the attorney who filed the lawsuit, estimated that about 10,000 women may qualify for coverage at a potential cost to Kaiser, one of the largest U.S. health care providers, of \$50 million to \$100 million.

Attorneys and health consumer groups called the case a landmark with national ramifications for infertile couples. They said that the lawsuit also dramatizes a continuing tug-of-war between consumers and health providers over what new medical treatments should be covered by health insurers.

According to the Commerce Department, U.S. imports from Iran totaled \$935 million for the seven months through July — several hundred million dollars higher than usual. Of that total, \$810 million was for oil. The bulk of the other imports were pistachio nuts and carpets.

The imports for this year have been swelled by a sharp increase in oil purchases. For all of 1986, total imports were \$612 million, with \$365 million of that oil.



Beauty brings its own rewards. This time round, it's called the "Car Design Award". An accolade jealously presented just once a year. And in 1987, that was to the BMW 7 Series design team.

What impressed the jury most were the pure aesthetics of the functional design and the way they so successfully married uncompromising technology with unblemished beauty.

And, in that respect, it's worth remembering something that's more true today than ever before: any car manufacturer who these days regards design as an end in itself, immediately puts himself in a technology straitjacket. Truly great design always possesses one invisible ingredient: function.

That principle was written into the BMW philosophy from the very beginning. So when BMW engineers and designers are developing a new car, they always have concrete objectives in their minds. The way they achieve these frequently tough and conflicting aims is a creative process where only the perfect combination of drag coefficient, comfort and personality has a place. The outward appearance of a BMW, therefore, will never be the result of a compromise, but much more frequently of a completely new design route.

But for BMW functional aesthetics are never confined just to the outside. Even the engines, from the very first development stage, are co-created by the design team. And perhaps that's why so many BMW drivers have this beguiling habit of now and again looking under the bonnet for no apparent good reason. Except to remind themselves of one of the hidden beauties of their BMW.



The ultimate driving machine

Beauty is just one of the beauties of a BMW.

West German Said to Be Set as Next NATO Chief

BONN — West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, has been guaranteed the job of NATO secretary-general when Lord Carrington of Britain retires next year, Bonn government officials said Wednesday.

The officials said that the U.S.

government had assured Chancellor Helmut Kohl of its backing for Mr. Wörner and that this would create a decisive majority for his candidacy among the 16 member nations.

Mr. Wörner is competing in the first open contest for NATO's top political post against a former Nor-

wegian prime minister, Kaare Willoch, whose candidacy was announced by Oslo on Aug. 14.

Mr. Kohl proposed Mr. Wörner for the job on Aug. 26, the same day the chancellor pledged to remove Pershing-1A nuclear missiles from West Germany as part of a

superpower pact to dismantle medium-range weapons.

Mr. Kohl's decision to scrap the Pershing missiles overrode conservative opposition within his governing coalition, and diplomats suggested that Washington would reward him by backing Mr. Wörner for the NATO job.

In Oslo on Wednesday, the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said its ambassador to Washington, Kjell Eliassen, was called to the State Department last week and told that Mr. Willoch's candidacy was complicated by the fact that Mr. Kohl was pushing for Mr. Wörner.

A Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Per Faust, said Mr. Eliassen was told by Charles H. Thomas, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, that Mr. Willoch was "competent in every respect" but that "when a country like West Germany presents a candidate, it constitutes a very difficult situation."

The West German newspaper Die Welt, said Wednesday that the State Department had told Mr. Eliassen the United States would back Mr. Wörner "because of Kohl's personal commitment."

But the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said Norway had not withdrawn Mr. Willoch's candidacy.

Mr. Willoch later refused to comment on the report from Bonn. He said in West Berlin last week during an international meeting of conservative parties that he was still a candidate for the NATO post.

The Bonn officials said Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands had tacitly signaled that they would endorse Mr. Wörner.

Diplomats said the backing of NATO's biggest and most influential members — the United States, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany — had laid the groundwork for a majority in Mr. Wörner's favor.

But none of those governments will publicly endorse Mr. Wörner now, the officials said, so as to avoid offending the smaller NATO members.

They said the wave of support for Mr. Wörner would likely prompt Mr. Willoch to withdraw his candidacy for the post, which has traditionally been an appointment by consensus.

Bonn was expected to consult privately with Oslo to head off any open dispute in NATO over the post, they said.

Mr. Wörner, defense minister since 1982, and Mr. Willoch, Norway's prime minister from 1981 to 1986, are both conservatives and vigorous supporters of the United States.

Mr. Kohl campaigned discreetly for more than a year to make Mr. Wörner the first West German to hold the \$200,000-a-year post, believing he would be unchallenged. But after Mr. Willoch's candidacy was announced, Mr. Kohl went public and asserted that West Germany was fit to assume the NATO mantle.

"West Germany is a key partner in NATO and carries the alliance's foremost burden in Europe," Mr. Kohl said. "West Germany has no reason to suffer any inferiority complex in NATO."



Captain Vijay Soman stands by the charred wheelhouse of the tanker Gentle Breeze, which was attacked by an Iranian gunboat Sept. 21, killing the ship's crew chief.

Italy Drops a Plan for 'Optional' Religion Classes

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — Facing discord within his government and the prospect of a confrontation with the Roman Catholic Church, Prime Minister Giovanni Goria has withdrawn a plan to make religion classes optional in public schools.

The parliamentary resolution defining the status of religious instruction in Italy's state schools was the product of three years of negotiations, first between the government and the church and then among the political parties that make up Italy's governing coalition. Mr. Goria withdrew it on Tuesday.

On the issue, and some members of the governing five-party coalition protested that the Vatican was unjustifiably interfering in government affairs.

Spokesmen for two parties within the coalition, the Republicans and the Liberals, called into question the Concordat, the treaty that governs relations between Italy and the Vatican.

There were also signs of upset among Christian Democrats, who form Italy's largest political party and who have generally supported

the church. Education Minister Giovanni Galloni, a Christian Democrat, said that within the party "there is a great deal of worry."

New government regulations on religion classes became necessary after Italy and the Vatican signed a revised Concordat in 1984. The previous treaty, enacted under Mussolini in 1929, had given Catholicism the status of a state religion and the church a variety of benefits, including mandatory classes in Catholic doctrine in state schools. The new treaty established the principle of religious liberty and stated that Catholic education would be offered to any public school student who wanted it.

But the latest Concordat has been applied unevenly, forcing a new round of negotiations that led to the plan that was canceled by the government.

Although the current debate involves some fine legal distinctions over how to implement the Concordat, such as the precise meaning of "optional," broad accusations of bad faith have been made by several participants. Paolo Battistuzzi, the Liberals' floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies, said, "This pope has not understood the difference between Italy and Poland. Ours is no longer a mono-political society, not even from the religious point of view." The bishops' conference in turn has accused the government of trying "unilaterally" to amend the Concordat.

Church-state relations have been the subject of harsh exchanges recently. Many political parties and newspapers protested the church's endorsement of the Christian Democrats in elections in June.

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U.S. Navy Escorts Big Convoy in Gulf

United Press International

MANAMA, Bahrain — Five U.S. Navy warships guided military-chartered tankers through the Gulf on Wednesday on a supply mission that turned into one of the biggest convoys since the navy began its escort operation for Kuwait.

The convoy stretched over several miles as it steamed into an area of the northern Gulf where British minesweepers hunted for mines for a third day.

The convoy attracted several other merchant ships hoping for a safe journey through the waterway after an Iranian attack Tuesday on the Greek tanker Koriana.

No injuries were reported in the

attack about 50 miles (80 kilometers) off the coast of Abu Dhabi, a state in the United Arab Emirates. The gunboat attack followed an Iraqi strike on a tanker in Iranian service earlier in the day.

In the central Gulf Wednesday, the guided missile frigate Hawes sailed past Qatar, escorting the liquefied natural gas carrier Gas Prince on the 10th U.S. escort of reflagged Kuwaiti ships since July.

Iran, angered by the U.S. military presence in the Gulf and the attack last week on a mine-laying vessel, Iran Ajr, said a clash between the United States and Iran in the region was inevitable.

The speaker of the Iranian par-

liament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, told the West German ambassador, Arnold Freitag, in a meeting Wednesday in Tehran that the United States and its Western allies had made a "dangerous mistake" in bringing their warships to the Gulf, according to Tehran radio.

Also Wednesday, the Iraqi press agency reported that Iranian gunners shelled the southern port city of Basra with long-range artillery.

The Pentagon said the convoy through the Strait of Hormuz and into the Gulf from the Gulf of Oman included the amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal, three guided missile frigates and the amphibious transport dock Raleigh.

Honda Cancels Plan to Build Motorcycle Plant in Vietnam

AP Wire Service

WASHINGTON — The Honda Motor Co. of Japan, reacting to pressure by the U.S. Congress, has canceled plans to build a motorcycle plant in Vietnam and will also sever business ties with that country, Cambodia and Laos, according to Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr.

Senator Kasten, Republican of Wisconsin, made public Tuesday a letter from Honda saying "while our review of our business relationships in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos shows that we have acted well within the policies of the Japanese government, we feel that due to our position as a major automobile manufacturer in the United States we should honor the policy considerations of the United States government."

The Senate also approved by a

voice vote a resolution sponsored by Senator Kasten calling on Tokyo to prevent its private business sector from engaging in developmental trade with the socialist government of Vietnam.

Senator Kasten said Japan had initially honored a trade embargo against Vietnam following the 1979 Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia but that "the Japanese have let their exports to Vietnam creep up to a level of \$230 million."

His resolution said the Japanese government "has consistently refused to discourage private investment by its private business sector which originates this trade."

Senator Kasten's home state of Wisconsin is the headquarters for the only U.S. company still making motorcycles, Harley-Davidson Corp.

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USA TODAY: WHERE DIVERSE OPINIONS CAN BE HEARD.

OPINION ONLINE

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The first woman to be named editor of a major newspaper.

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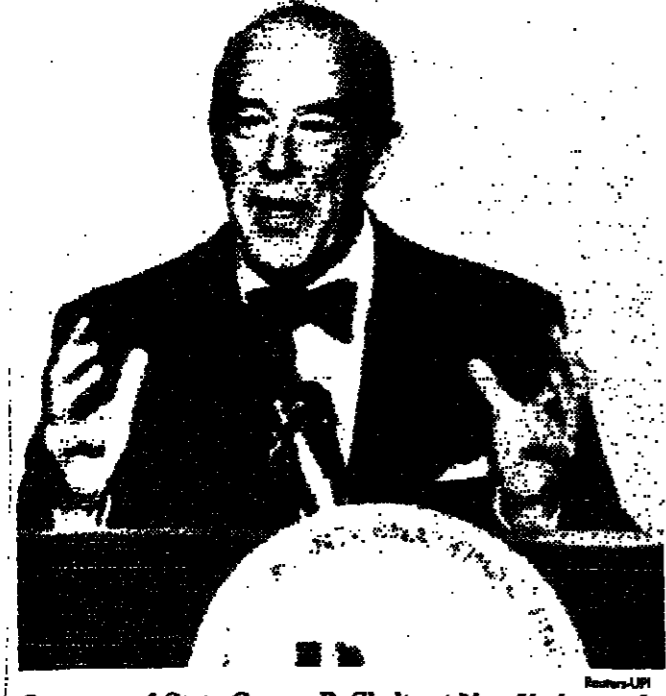
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CIA Book Raises Questions of Priority for Author/Reporter



Secretary of State George P. Shultz at New York speech.

Shultz Offers His Vision Of a Free South Africa

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called for South Africa to move peacefully past apartheid and toward a constitutional system of pluralistic democracy that would guarantee universal voting rights, freedom of speech and the press and other liberties.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Business Council for International Understanding, Mr. Shultz conceded that the problems in South Africa "appear overwhelming."

However, he added, "There are efforts to expand communications between the races, and there is evidence that those efforts can bear fruit."

Mr. Shultz addressed the group on Tuesday. In his prepared remarks, he said that because many South Africans had urged the United States to state not only what it opposed but also what it was for, he had decided to spell out his vision for the kind of society that should emerge after the apartheid system of racial separation is ended.

This included "new constitutional order," he said, "establishing equal political, economic and social rights for all South Africans without regard to race, language, national origin or religion." He also called for "a democratic electoral system with multiparty participation and universal franchise for all adult South Africans."

He urged constitutional guarantees of "basic human rights," including "the right to liberty and security of persons; the right to freedom of speech and the press, peaceful assembly and association, and practice of religion."

Mr. Shultz also cited the right of labor to organize and the right of movement within the country, emigration and repatriation.

■ **Toll in Flooding Rises**

The death toll from severe flooding in the South African province of Natal has risen to about 80, and residents were warned on Wednesday to expect more storms, Reuters reported from Durban, South Africa.

The Council of Churches in the province said reports of more casualties were expected from remote communities cut off by the floods.

Watergate Prosecutors Contradict Bork's Story

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two lawyers who served on the Watergate prosecution force have testified against assertions that Robert H. Bork, as acting attorney general, aggressively continued the investigation of the scandals after he dismissed Archibald Cox as special prosecutor.

The testimony Tuesday elicited some of the strongest reactions yet from Bork supporters on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering the federal appeals court judge's fitness for a seat on the Supreme Court.

At the same time, a number of senators on the committee who oppose Judge Bork's confirmation clearly felt that the witnesses had damaged the nominee's credibility about a crucial episode in his career — the events surrounding and following the "Saturday night massacre" of Oct. 20, 1973, that resulted in President Richard Nixon's resignation.

Testifying Tuesday in support of the nominee, former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson backed Judge Bork's contention that he had been instrumental in keeping the investigation going after Mr. Richardson resigned and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith was dismissed rather than discharge Mr. Cox.

It was left to Mr. Bork, as solicitor general, to carry out the president's order and later, as acting attorney general, to oversee the investigation, supervision for which the nation "owes a substantial debt" to Judge Bork, Mr. Richardson said.

Under questioning, however, he acknowledged that he had no firsthand knowledge of Mr. Bork's role in the investigations following his own resignation.

George Frampton, a prosecutor on the staff of Mr. Cox and his successor, Leon Jaworski, testified that Mr. Bork's characterization of his Watergate role was "substantially inaccurate."

Judge Bork has said that he dismissed Mr. Cox to hold the Justice Department together by sparing it from a succession of resignations and to continue the investigation at a time when the alternative might have been chaos.

However, Mr. Frampton described Mr. Bork as a largely passive participant who, while doing nothing to impede the investigation, had not been aggressively involved in pursuing it.

Also testifying on Tuesday was Henry S. Ruth Jr., Mr. Cox's chief deputy at the time.

"Judge Bork was neither a positive nor a negative," he said. "We just didn't pay any attention to him."

■ **Panel May Stay Neutral**

The Senate Judiciary Committee appears headed toward a decision to send Judge Bork's nomination to the Senate floor without a recommendation, The Washington Post reported.

This would effectively preserve the options of some of the committee's undecided members, includ-

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — What happens when a newspaper's leading investigative reporter decides to write a book about the man in charge of the nation's darkest secrets?

When is his research used for newspaper articles, and when can it be held until publication of the book? When does the obligation to newspaper readers for a daily story outweigh the writer's desire to get more information for a future article?

Ever since Bob Woodward, a Washington Post assistant managing editor, began his research in late 1984 on William J. Casey and his directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency, he and his editors at The Post have tried to divide his findings in such a way that would satisfy both the paper's needs and his publisher's.

The result was that Mr. Woodward produced 75 articles in The Post, beginning in January 1986, while writing his book, "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987."

In the three years he was investigating Mr. Casey's tenure at the CIA, Mr. Woodward wrote newspaper articles that included exclusives on the Reagan administration's disinformation campaign designed to rattle Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader; new information about Pakistan's nuclear capabilities; and details about the CIA's view of Colonel Gadhafi's mental state.

Nevertheless, when the book was excerpted in The Post, other newspapers and Newsweek starting Sunday, there were enough new details to raise the issue among journalists and some politicians of why some items were not published in the paper as Mr. Woodward learned them.

As Flora Lewis, a New York Times columnist, wrote in Tuesday's edition, echoing the key question of the Watergate scandal: "What did the editors of The Washington Post know and when did they know it?" [The column appeared Wednesday in the International Herald Tribune.]

Among the revelations in the book is a dramatic hospital scene last winter in which Mr. Casey acknowledged, according to Mr. Woodward, that he had known about the diversion of profits from U.S. arms sales to Iran to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

Another is the news that the Saudi intelligence service helped Mr. Casey with three covert operations, including an effort to assassinate Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, who is believed to have been behind bombings of U.S. facilities in Lebanon.

Mr. Woodward wrote in May 1985 that an assassination attempt against Sheikh Fadlallah, leader of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, had been carried out by a team with an indirect connection to the CIA that was on a "runaway mission." The attempt failed and 80 people were killed in the car bombing.

"It isn't enough that The Washington Post, thanks to Bob Woodward, got all these stories first," said The Post's executive editor, Benjamin C. Bradlee. "It's that we didn't get them to fit some schedule that the critics think was more appropriate."

Robert G. Kaiser, The Post's assistant managing editor for national news, said: "Our readers and we at The Post have benefited enormously from this project over the life of it. It's had a huge payoff."

Mr. Woodward's view, as explained in several interviews over the last few days, is that a reporter often holds out information in hopes of gaining more information from a source.

His own method is to interview and re-interview his sources, comparing bits from one interview with pieces from another.

"You have to get the kind of evidence that is persuasive as a story," Mr. Woodward said.

On the matter of Mr. Casey and the Iran-contra diversion, "I don't have something conclusive," he said. "I'm still working on it. On the relationship to the Saudi intelligence service, I believe I do."

"The diversion is still a long-term story. It has not been answered yet. Some people say that if Casey died, well, then that's the end of it, but maybe he kept a diary, maybe he talked to somebody."

The Casey hospital scene, which has been denied by his widow, Sophia Casey, and reaffirmed by Mr. Woodward, who said she was not present, was not reported in The Post. Mr. Woodward said he felt it had not represented a clear answer from the former CIA director about his knowledge or involvement.

"It didn't pass the threshold test for a news story," he said Tuesday.

Mr. Woodward said that in February or March he wrote a draft of the scene and talked to his editor at Simon & Schuster Inc., Alice Mayhew.

"She and I agreed it was not conclusive, but in the cumulative portrait [I] had built of Casey, it fits," he said.

When Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North testified in July that Mr. Casey had known about the diversion of profits, Mr. Woodward wrote that officials who had worked with Mr. Casey said that Colonel North's description "could be true." But he added that some had also said that Mr. Casey, who had died in May, "is a convenient cover and scapegoat for North."

Mr. Woodward said that by then Mr. Bradlee and Mr. Kaiser had read the book with that last scene in it, and the issue of adding the account was not raised during discussion about the North article.

Mr. Woodward said that after he had finished a book about the actor John Belushi, Mr. Bradlee encouraged him to write about Mr. Casey.

Mr. Bradlee said: "He and I agreed we would be getting the fruits of his labor regularly. Woodward and I have been dealing together a long time. These were not hostile negotiations here, but on the question of whether he kept anything for the book, I'm sure he did."

Mr. Woodward, who has been at The Post since 1971, has a special niche at the paper as the reporter who, with Carl Bernstein, wrote many of the major Watergate articles. Mr. Kaiser called him "a force of nature" at The Post, where performance has earned its privileges.

"You cannot have the best people doing the same thing for 30 years," said Mr. Bradlee. "You've got to create opportunities, whether it's a leave or book or sabbatical — whatever it is that maximizes chances of keeping these people interested and productive."

"Woodward has a special position at The Washington Post, and it is a tremendous advantage to The Washington Post and to its readers."

■ **Response From Reagan**

President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that "never would I sign anything that would authorize an assassination," United Press International reported from Washington. "I never have, and I never will, and I didn't."

Mr. Woodward writes in his book that Mr. Reagan signed a secret national security directive in 1985 that permitted the creation of squads in Beirut that would carry out pre-emptive strikes on terrorists.

Referring to Mr. Casey, the president said: "I think that there's an awful lot of fiction about a man who was unable to communicate at all and is now being quoted as if he were doing nothing but talk his head off."

Agency Official Says Tighter Rules Govern the Post-Casey CIA

By David B. Ortway
Washington Post Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency says the agency has adopted new procedures to prevent any CIA director from carrying out independent covert actions such as those reportedly undertaken by William J. Casey.

The deputy director, Robert M. Gates, did not directly confirm or deny a report by Bob Woodward in The Washington Post and in a new book of his that Mr. Casey had independently called on the Saudi Arabian intelligence service in March 1985 to try to kill Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual leader of the extremist Shiite Muslim group Hezbollah.

But in answer to a question Tuesday about what the CIA was doing to prevent the recurrence of such an "off the books" action, Mr. Gates said, "We are tightening up on the procedures for the approval of covert action."

He said the CIA was also making a "more rigorous review" of all proposed covert actions "to evaluate whether it makes sense" and ensure that each is consistent with the law.

Mr. Gates said members of the CIA's analytical branch, which has customarily had nothing to do with the agency's operational side, were now included in covert operation reviews.

Mr. Casey's independent action is a focal point of a new book, "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987," by Mr. Woodward, that was published this week.

A senior CIA official said Tuesday night that the agency's attorney, a congressional affairs representative and the CIA executive director, who is not a member of the covert operations division, were part of the review group.

Mr. Gates spoke at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public Law and International Affairs at Princeton University on the CIA's role in making U.S. foreign policy.

Although avoiding in his speech the question of the agency's conduct in the Iran-contra affair and other covert activities, Mr. Gates, in a brief question-and-answer period, was repeatedly asked about the CIA's conduct under Mr. Casey, who died in May.

He told the audience that under the new director, William H. Webster, the CIA was again concentrating on its traditional role of

gathering and providing information to Congress and the executive branch.

"You have a lot of new procedures and new approaches intended to try and make the covert action process more accountable and more strictly confined to those channels that are appropriate and that have been set forth by regulation and law," Mr. Gates said.

He also seemed indirectly to fault Mr. Casey, who critics charge politicized intelligence data to support Reagan administration policy objectives.

"To attempt to slant intelligence not only transgresses the highest ethical and cultural principle of CIA," Mr. Gates said, "we all know it would also be foolish."

Quoting Mr. Webster, Mr. Gates added, "We intend to tell it as it is, avoiding bias as much as we can or the politicization of our product."

Mr. Gates said he thought the CIA's sharing of intelligence with Congress had become one of the surest guarantees for maintaining the agency's independence and objectivity.

The deputy director noted that both the White House and Congress were also taking steps to prevent a repetition of events like the Iran-contra affair.

He noted that the National Security Council, whose staff conducted covert Iran-contra operations, had been barred from operational activities and that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence had instituted new, tighter oversight procedures.

"The end result is to strengthen the congressional hand in policy debates and to heighten greatly the tensions between CIA and the rest of the executive branch," Mr. Gates said. "CIA today is in a remarkable position, poised nearly equidistant between the executive and legislative branches."

But Mr. Gates said that despite the new procedures, he could not assure the audience that when "push comes to shove in Washington" some official might not still be able to order and carry out a covert action on his own once again.

Asked to explain why the agency had become so involved in policy making, Mr. Gates said that it was probably because the Reagan administration had been an activist one. The CIA's role, he said, is "largely a function of the administration itself," and "the CIA's role was to support that activism."



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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Foreign Policy Simplified

In what has become almost routine in presidential primaries, Democratic and Republican hopefuls are making a mess of foreign policy. Republicans are for the most part playing to deep suspicion about arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Democrats, with exceptions, tend to rail against new weapons systems and condemn the use of force to back up diplomacy. It will not be easy for the next president to reclaim a middle ground laid waste by the battle.

The primaries drive Republicans to the right and Democrats to the left, and nowhere with higher cost than on foreign policy issues. The victors often transform their oratory into commitments. Even when they want to escape their words, they often find themselves trapped.

The Role for the Contras

Five years of U.S. support for the contras as a military force failed to gain them a political role in Nicaragua. The U.S. diplomats are trying to use the Arias peace plan to the same end. It is the right end, and it deserves broad Latin support, even though the going in Managua is uphill.

Don't Execute Youngsters

An American teen-ager has become a well known figure and the center of controversy in Europe. She is not a rock star or a world-class athlete, but a self-confessed murderer. According to Newsweek magazine, Paula Cooper, who celebrated her 18th birthday in the Indiana Women's Prison last month, has become the focus of the anti-capital-punishment movements in Italy, France, Spain and West Germany.

Other Comment

Imports Are a Good Sign
Our local supermarket in Washington is awash with English jams, Danish cheeses, New Zealand lamb and Polish hams. French, Italian, Greek and Bulgarian wines fill the shelves of the nearby liquor store, along with German, Canadian, Australian and Mexican beer. Japanese, Korean and Yugoslav cars are a routine part of traffic jams. This overflowing cornucopia of foreign products is a far cry from the days when only the rich could afford to buy imported goods.

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Another Man Gone, but the People Stay

WASHINGTON — Before we finally say bye-bye to Joe Biden, we ought to give the guy half a break. At least he knew when to quit, and he reminded us that petty betrayals and mindless neglect sometimes have deplorable results. The same goes for Gary Hart and Oliver North. John Poindexter and Ivan Boskyk and the Bakkers. We are living in an age of pretense when even faking sincerity is the style, and it's reassuring to know that it doesn't always work.

United Nations: Hammarskjöld, Thant, Waldheim

NEW YORK — When Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden was elected secretary-general of the United Nations in 1961, he was not widely known outside his country. It was generally felt that he was a cautious, safe and nonpolitical technocrat who might heal some of the rifts that had appeared under Trygve Lie and would avoid controversial political actions.

United Nations: And Now a Revival?

HELSINKI — Suddenly the United Nations is back in business. After more than a decade in the doldrums, the Security Council is again the scene of high drama. The foreign ministers of the Big Five have been personally negotiating resolutions designed to pacify the Gulf.

On Politics, Old Europe Has a Point

PARIS — My friend the Frenchman had one of those Eurocomplaints that he had to get off his chest and onto America's back. "Here I am a leading Americanologist," he said, "and I don't know a single one of these Democratic candidates. They don't come to Europe like the old generation did. We don't know anything about them."

United Nations: Hammarskjöld, Thant, Waldheim

NEW YORK — When Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden was elected secretary-general of the United Nations in 1961, he was not widely known outside his country. It was generally felt that he was a cautious, safe and nonpolitical technocrat who might heal some of the rifts that had appeared under Trygve Lie and would avoid controversial political actions.

United Nations: And Now a Revival?

HELSINKI — Suddenly the United Nations is back in business. After more than a decade in the doldrums, the Security Council is again the scene of high drama. The foreign ministers of the Big Five have been personally negotiating resolutions designed to pacify the Gulf.

Mark Up a First Casualty of Détente

WASHINGTON — Summititis has both the White House and Foggy Bottom in its grip, and the Soviet Union has already begun to reap the fruits of détente. Three years ago, President Reagan presented Israel's Shimon Peres with a great idea: to build in the Negev desert a powerful radio broadcasting complex that would enable the U.S. government to transmit the truth deep inside Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

1912: Balkan Suspense

LONDON — A grave view is taken of the crisis in South-Eastern Europe. The Standard says: "The most serious of the rumors is that Bulgaria and Serbia have sent a joint Note to the Porte demanding that autonomy shall be immediately granted to Macedonia, with an intimation that refusal will be followed by a declaration of war. If that has really been done, the hope of peace is at an end, for it is unlikely that the Porte will yield to this brusque ultimatum."

1937: Italy Joins Patrol

PARIS — The agreement which permits Italy to participate in the "patrol" of the Mediterranean against piracy on a basis of equality with France and Great Britain was signed at the French Ministry of the Navy (on Sept. 30) by French, British and Italian naval experts. The agreement has now been submitted to the three governments for ratification. Although described as being a technical arrangement to put an end to "piratical" attempts, the agreement is believed to be a first approach toward the definition of the respective zones of supervision in the Mediterranean.

Handwritten signature: John H. Whitney

OPINION

Some Reasons Not to Cheer For the Missile Agreement

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The search for good reasons for rejoicing about the U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces is like the 19th century search for the source of the Nile: difficult. It is, however, unlike that 19th century search because explorers knew the Nile had to have a source.

The agreement will retire fewer than 4 percent of the worldwide inventory of warheads. The retirements are concentrated in Europe and will magnify the importance of the enormous Soviet advantage in conventional forces there.

It is preposterous to say that domestic exigencies drove the Soviet leadership in this direction. It did not seek this agreement to achieve economic respite. The agreement will have no measurable effect on either side's defense spending.

The agreement removes from Europe the weapons the Soviets fear most, the Pershing-2s. These missiles can penetrate the Soviet Union with certainty and can strike targets accurately in 15 minutes. The Soviets will dismantle no weapons that could strike the United States. All the American weapons that will be dismantled could strike Soviet territory.

Some defenders of the agreement say that the weapons to be scrapped were too vulnerable to be valuable. These defenders have a point.

There are two ways to reduce the vulnerability of weapons — armor or mobility. Missiles are "soft" weapons; a bullet can pierce them. The Pershing and cruise missiles were supposed to be quickly dispersible during crises. But host countries have put unreasonable restraints on the movements of the weapons (which, because of Pentagon maladministration, have cumbersome logistical accessories). In a crisis, American requests to host countries to disperse the missiles probably would be rejected as provocative.

Restraints on the movements of the weapons reflect Europe's haunted memory. The specter in America's historical memory is Pearl Harbor, a lightning strike. Europe's obsession is, understandably, the First World War, which began with mobilizations that became

inexorable. Pershing and cruise missiles, immobilized by Europe's historical anxieties, could be destroyed at their bases by Soviet conventional weapons.

The Reagan administration hails the agreement, as all agreements are hailed, as a "first step" toward grander things. But wiser heads hope it is a last step, a prophylactic measure to enable America to declare an end to arms control in Europe. They hope it will anesthetize Europe's peace movement and America's arms control clerisy.

It is supposed to be arms control to end arms control. It is supposed to ease the pressure on Western parliamentarians who are under constant pressure to cut defense budgets in order to enrich welfare state benefits. But arms control agreements whet the thirsts they are supposed to slake. The current agreement will enrage the forces pushing for the demilitarization of Europe. President Reagan's recent rhetoric has contributed to the stigmatization of nuclear weapons.

The agreement will require the Soviets to destroy many more warheads than the United States. But that asymmetry is a small price for the Soviets to pay for the consequent enhancement of conventional forces. To enhance European stability now would require Soviet consent to another asymmetrical reduction, this time of conventional forces.

The military historian John Keegan says the agreement may recover for the Soviet Union much that it lost in Europe through two postwar blunders. In 1945, the Soviet Union withdrew from Yugoslavia, thereby forfeiting access to the Mediterranean. After the 1956 Austrian treaty, it withdrew forces from Hungary, thereby igniting the revolt that cost communism its ideological élan. But the constant Soviet aim — military dominance of the Continent — requires neither Mediterranean access nor ideological élan.

Soviet military dominance is advanced by agreements that reduce nuclear forces without reducing conventional forces. The new agreement rests on the fallacy that any subtraction from nuclear inventories makes the world safer.

The Soviet approach to arms control has nothing to do with "control" as the Western public understands it, nothing to do with reducing the importance of weapons in relations between nations. Moscow uses arms control to impede the West's procurement and deployments, to channel arms competition in directions disadvantageous to the West, and to produce a climate conducive to theft and subsidized purchase of Western technology.

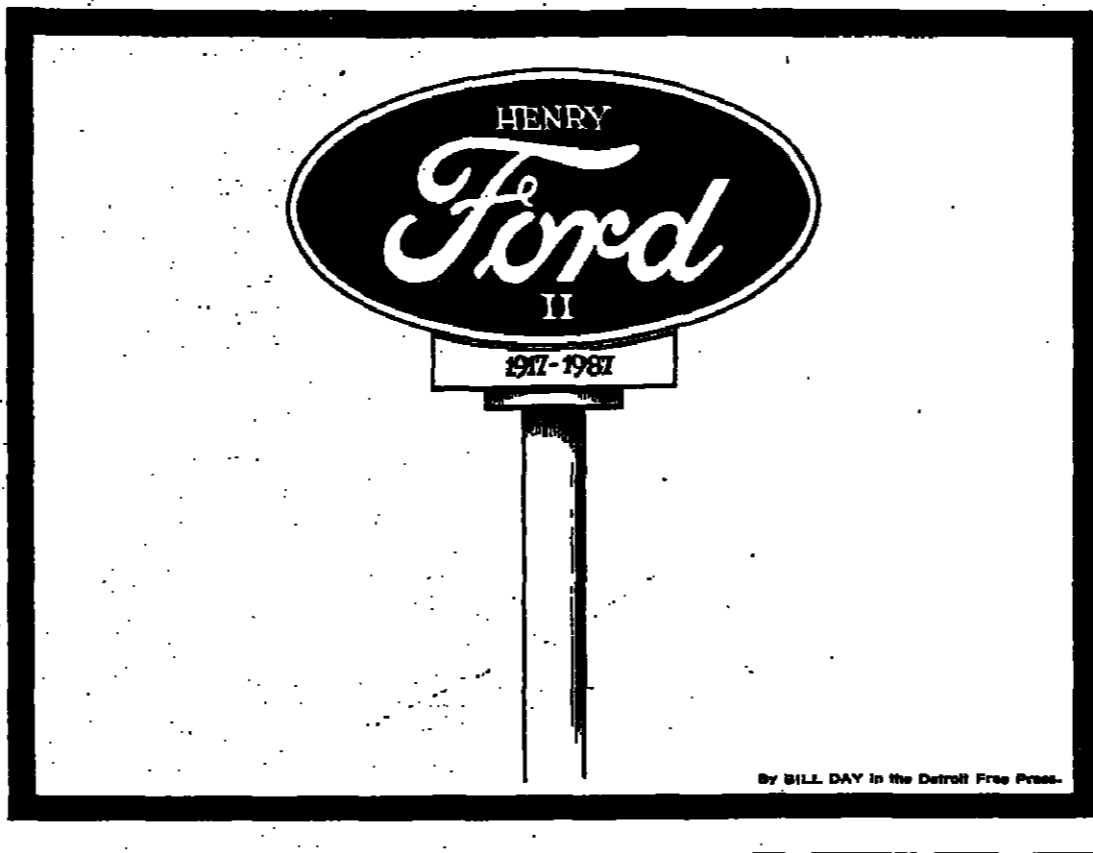
The closest one can come to a good reason for accepting the accord is this: Arms agreements are inevitable. Democracies demand them. This is minimalist arms control; it is, strictly speaking, the least we can do. Perhaps the recrudescence of détente can be minimized.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Enough to Start a Last Meal

IF YOU think Doomsday ought to be delivered in 30 minutes rather than in six, the proposed missile treaty is a major advance. The Soviets' 1,320 warheads and America's 316 that would be unscathed are on medium- and short-range missiles that need only six minutes' flying time. The treaty does not cover long-range missiles 30 minutes away from the kill zones. With 24 extra minutes — time enough for a last meal, or at least the first course — humanity can thank Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev for bringing annihilation to us less hurriedly.

— Columnist Colman McCarthy.



By BILL DAY in the Detroit Free Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congress and the Gulf

In response to the report "Elite Secret Army Unit Attacks Iran Ship" (Sept. 24) by George C. Wilson:

Once a U.S. force was committed in the Gulf for the futile purpose of attempting to protect Kuwait tankers (carrying oil the United States doesn't need), it was only a matter of time before escalation took place. Now it has, and the United States is responsible. It remains to be seen where and when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini will strike back. Once he has, the United States will have to decide whether to back down after huge and unnecessary loss of life (as it did in Beirut), or to take the next step and, for instance, bomb Iranian military positions. By then, Americans everywhere will have become targets for Iranian-backed terrorists.

U.S. forces have been in an area of hostilities since July. When will Congress force the Reagan administration to obey the law, invoke the War Powers Act and put an end to this dangerous nonsense?

JACK NORSTROM, Sarnen, Switzerland.

Death for Drug Traffickers

Regarding "Malaysia's Death Penalty" (Letters, Sept. 22):

Patrick Husted, in condemning Malaysia's death penalty for drug traffickers, speaks like a flower child of the 1960s. He would approve "reasonable sanctions" for sellers of drugs. He is outraged, however, by Malaysia's "traff-

ic and pointless slaughter" of traffickers.

I disagree. Malaysia should be applauded and cited as a courageous world leader in the fight against drugs.

The real tragedy is not of the traffickers deservedly hanged; it is of the countless thousands of Malaysians (and others) addicted to debilitating chemicals.

"Travelers should voice their disgust by refusing to visit such countries," Mr. Husted says. Malaysians, and we Westerners in Malaysia, welcome business people and tourists to this lovely country. If, however, you seek a market with "reasonable sanctions" to peddle drugs, our advice is to go elsewhere.

N. LEE POLHILL, Kuala Lumpur.

Trimmed Down Titles

I was outraged to read Steven Spurrier's attack on American journalists (Letters, June 15). Proper usage would frown on the order "Lord Alfred Douglas." The traditional long form, "Alfred, Lord Douglas," was quite correctly reduced to "Lord Douglas" in William Safire's article of May 18.

T.J. ROCTENWALD Jr., Maputo, Mozambique.

Why Pretoria Sees Red

Regarding "For the American Far Right, Black Is Red" (Sept. 21):

If Anthony Lewis is truly indignant about South Africa's labeling of apartheid opponents as Communists, he should call for free elections in An-

gola and Mozambique. As long as those countries are outposts of Soviet totalitarianism, it seems natural that white South Africans should fear Soviet expansionism (for why else would the Soviets be there?) and tend to identify the entire African National Congress with its numerous Communist members. If, however, Angola and Mozambique had freely elected, nonaligned governments, this fear would become groundless and the door would be open for real change in South Africa.

CLAUDE LAMBERT, Paris.

Commodities on the Rise

Nicholas D. Kristof's report "Commodities Upturn Baffles Experts" (Business Finance, Sept. 16), was timely and well informed, but it overlooked the role of the changing strength of the dollar. The commodity depression of the 1980s has no single cause, but it certainly coincided with a very strong dollar. Now that the dollar has weakened, some people are evidently finding an upward drift in commodity prices "inexplicable."

Commodities have never been a reliable store of value over time, but they are sufficiently fungible across borders to be influenced by the purchasing power of the monetary unit in which they are denominated, relative to other currencies. While this alone cannot explain commodity price movements, it does make the present situation a little less baffling.

DAVID GULLEY, Paris.

They Built Their Bridge, But Where Does It Lead?

By Kyle Jarrard

PARIS — It began several years ago. They had come in late and the light was still on in her bedroom. This time she looked dead. She lay in a fetal position, her hair sweaty, her skin almost translucent. Her eyes were half-open but saw nothing. A rubber strap, two needles and wads of bloodstained cotton were scattered on the floor.

The small, shuttered room was unbearably hot. Her mother stood in a corner, staring, arms slack, whispering that she had not known what to do.

The brother-in-law could feel no pulse, but when he put his ear to her chest he heard her heart beating. He asked how

MEANWHILE

MEANWHILE

long she had been like this. An hour. It was not the first time she had gone so near the edge, but something told him that this time her life was at stake.

He didn't know what to do. (We never seem to do exactly the right things at times like this.) He began to talk to her loudly ("Wake up, wake up!"), shook her head, shouted her name. He felt as if he were yelling uselessly across a great chasm between the living and the dead, unable to call her back. But he yelled, his wife yelled. Her mother yelled. Nothing.

In a quarter-hour the emergency team arrived: half a dozen young firemen and a doctor who quickly gave her shots, took her pulse, yelled at her, slapped her. She seemed to come to, only to fade. They took her down the stairs on a stretcher to an ambulance.

It had been three years since she began trying heroin, and the intervals between doses had grown shorter. Unemployed for months, she had been spending her days sleeping, her nights on the square with dealers — thin, pale men she called her friends. She was 25 years old and weighed about 40 kilos (90 pounds).

In three days she was home again. It was as if it hadn't happened at all.

For weeks, as she recovered, her family made sure that someone was always with her. A psychiatrist, whom they could not afford, came twice a week. Gradually she regained her appetite, talked openly with everyone about her life, went and came without incident. A feeling of normalcy grew. But it didn't take hold.

In the five years after that night she went through many highs and lows, some horrific, others transitory. After a while she refused to see the psychiatrist. Then she began to focus her bitterness and fear

on the members of her family, driving wedges, weakening their resolve. There were great outbursts of anger.

At times it was like war. They locked the door to the apartment so she could not go out when they were not home, shadowed her in the streets, confronted her when she sought out her suppliers.

It was a hard, depressing task to keep up with her. She would find ways to get drugs no matter what they did. One by one they gave up, telling themselves that there was nothing to be done, that if an adult, now approaching 30, did not want to change, perhaps could not change, then they were not responsible.

Her family became irrational, one night even talking about pushing her out on the streets, believing that the shock of being on her own, with no job, no place to sleep, no food, would bring her around.

Yet they held back — this was flesh and blood. Deep down, they felt that they might make the difference between her and others like her who are totally alone and never recover. Their tenacity, they hoped, could hold back the tide in which so many drift and drown.

How many times they thought they would never see the end of it. How often they imagined her dying of an overdose.

Months passed during which she swung between extremes. Many nights she would come home glassy-eyed, listless, refuse to eat, and fall into bed.

But then, more days went well. She began to tend to herself, her person, come to her family with discoveries — a new friend, a job offer. They encouraged her, waited and hoped for the best, wary that the cycle of downfall and recovery could start again. It did not, at least not as dramatically as before.

The rest of the work was hers. She found a job that she liked, her own apartment and better company. All that gave her back some self-respect, a respect for others. She rebuilt her life.

Everyone was proud. Many open wounds came to be healed. No one looked back, nor too far ahead, living each day as it came. It was over.

Then one day not long ago she arrived very late at the door. She had an odd look on her face, and they asked about it. The question seemed to shatter her and tears poured down her face. She had tested positive for the AIDS virus.

For a long time no one could speak. She was very tired. She spoke slowly, mostly of her job, saying she would hold on to that, would keep busy. Something was blocking fear. She said that she had her family, her friends, and that these counted most. When she left, she appeared to be as strong — and as helpless — as they had ever seen her.

Suddenly the work of years seemed like a bridge built to nowhere. Now the family waits. She waits. They suppose they know what is peering out of the dark.

International Herald Tribune.

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REACT: Some Analysts Welcome Surprise Baker Plan

(Continued from Page 1) One European policymaker said Wednesday...

ed exchange rates, trade and current-account balances, inflation, growth, unemployment, interest rates, budget deficits, reserves and money supply growth.

ing the price of gold in the proposed basket of commodities prices came as a surprise to European officials...

BARGE: A Floating Base in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1) A far of being a military base, although the sources said, it already has begun operating.

only that — a barge — with the suggestion that it was a commercial vessel.

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A policeman restrains rightists outside the Madrid trial of Basque extremists Wednesday.

DUKAKIS: Apology for Actions of Key Aide

(Continued from Page 1) presidential nominee in 1984, and he worked in Senator Edward M. Kennedy's presidential campaign...

port in Time magazine that quoted sources as saying that the Dukakis campaign was responsible for sending out the videotape.

Mr. Biden later acknowledged reports that he had committed plagiarism in law school and, in the final blow to the campaign, that he had faked a vote during a shouting match...

Asked whether the disclosure would harm his presidential effort, Mr. Dukakis said: "I don't know. I think it's important when you learn something like this to disclose it as quickly as possible, and I have done so."

2 Small Bombings Greet Start of Madrid Trial of Basque Terror Suspects

(Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches) MADRID — Two explosions occurred near a courthouse here Wednesday shortly after the opening of the most important trial of Basque extremists in Spain since the country returned to democracy a decade ago.

group, illegal possession of arms, possession of explosives, unauthorized use of vehicles and use of false identification papers and license plates.

The police said there were no injuries. Spanish radio reports said a small bomb exploded in a car parked on a street alongside the courthouse. Another bomb exploded in a plastic bag.

They were arrested in January in raids on several apartments, garages in the Spanish capital and a country house outside Madrid.

Heavy security surrounded the opening of the trial in the national court that handles terrorist cases. Outside the court, located on a square in the center of Madrid, police battled with approximately 300 youths who shouted slogans against the Basque separatist organization ETA.

ETA also claimed responsibility for a rocket-propelled grenade attack on the Defense Ministry on July 21, 1986, that slightly injured nine people.

French judicial sources said Mr. Arrospe, for whom Spain has issued an international arrest warrant, would be tried soon in France on a weapons charge.

ETA-claimed actions in the last several years have included a car bombing of a national police van in central San Sebastian on Sunday that killed an officer and seriously injured four others and two car bombings in towns near the city of Bilbao on Friday that seriously injured a policeman and his wife.

FBI: In Files, a Literary Who's Who

(Continued from Page 1) FBI or other federal agencies."

part because of his drinking habits and in part because of his support for the Loyalist cause during the Spanish Civil War.

ADRIATIC: Pollution Crisis (Continued from Page 1) lorus glanis, which can reach 15 feet (4.5 meters) in length and weigh up to 660 pounds (300 kilograms).

Unlikely most of the literary targets, Steinbeck was aware that government agents were on his tail. In his file, according to the New Yorker article, is a letter he wrote to Attorney General Francis B. Biddle in 1940 when he asked: "Do you suppose you could ask Edgar's boys to stop stepping on my heels? They think I am an enemy alien. It's getting tiresome."

Even if the pollution ended tomorrow, it would take years for the Adriatic to return to normal, said Mr. Zatta, who is with the National Research Council in Padua.

Hoover wanted to have Dreiser prosecuted for "sex between two unmarried consenting adults," according to his FBI file, but the attorney general felt "that the facts do not present a proper basis for investigation under the White Slave Traffic Act."

Mr. Zatta said in a telephone interview that the Yugoslav coast on the other side of the Adriatic is much less severely affected, in part because Yugoslavia, being less developed industrially, dumps relatively few pollutants into the sea.

William H. Honan, the cultural news editor of The New York Times, said Tuesday, "The New York Times was not aware of the article or book until today," The Times reported.

What is desperately needed, Mr. Zatta said, is a water authority to take charge of the whole Po basin, which is now under the jurisdiction of scores of regional and municipal authorities.

The bureau filed on Hemingway describes his efforts to assist the American ambassador in Havana with information on German submarine traffic in the Caribbean Sea.

KOREA: Opposition Regroups

(Continued from Page 1) two Kims will break away and run in the election, barring a last-minute concession by either one, which is very unlikely.

years of imprisonment and house arrest. Kim Young Sam insists that it was his actions that kept the opposition alive under Mr. Chun and eventually opened the way to full democracy.

Mr. Zatta said in a telephone interview that the Yugoslav coast on the other side of the Adriatic is much less severely affected, in part because Yugoslavia, being less developed industrially, dumps relatively few pollutants into the sea.

Kim Dae Jung said Wednesday he remained confident the opposition would win in the elections. "We are not fool enough to lose the election," he said. "We will reach some kind of agreement to win the election." He refused to elaborate.

Sandoz, France Reach Settlement

Basel, Switzerland — The Swiss chemical company Sandoz AG has agreed to pay France 46 million French francs (\$7.6 million) in compensation for damage caused by a chemical leak from one of its warehouses.

However, the split has dismayed the many South Koreans who supported the protests that forced Mr. Chun to accept direct presidential elections.

It is the first claim to be settled after a fire at the Sandoz plant near Basel sent tons of toxic chemicals into the Rhine in November. The company has not reached agreement with West Germany and the Netherlands on their claims, which are expected to be substantially higher.

The independent daily Dong-A Ilbo said in an editorial: "The single opposition candidate has become a matter of national concern, not because of who would come to power, but because it would decide whether the country would be able to achieve democracy." (AP, UPI)

Anglican Will Visit Korea

United Press International LONDON — The archbishop of Canterbury, the Reverend Robert Runcie, will fly to South Korea on Oct. 13 for his first visit to the Anglican dioceses there.

which already has been paid, will be split between the French government and several individuals and associations, Sandoz said in a statement Tuesday.

But in certain places and at certain depths, there is now no possibility of life."

the church's dioceses in Pusan, Seoul and Taejon.

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BRIEFS

Computer Use by Students Questioned

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — The expanding American fascination with personal computers is weakening the fundamental understanding of science among the young, according to Philip Morrison, a professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He said that American science students show great literacy in computers, but they have gained that ability at the expense of more basic scientific studies. Instead of experimenting with radio, or optics, or other science gadgets that fascinated earlier generations, Dr. Morrison said, the young now concentrate on mastering computer skills. Dr. Morrison, 71, who was a member of the Manhattan Project team that developed the atomic bomb, said computer literacy has narrowed the focus of scientific curiosity among students, causing a loss of what he called the three-dimensional view. "It's all two-dimensional now," he said. "Science education is slowly weakening. I'm worried about that."

Polio Recurrence Puzzles Researchers

WARM SPRINGS, Georgia (UPI) — The mystery of why thousands of ex-polio patients are experiencing a recurrence of their symptoms 30 years after the epidemics of the 1950s remains unsolved, but there is new knowledge about the syndrome. The knowledge is mostly about what the syndrome is not, rather than what it may be, although the very exercise prescribed to keep polio victims active is believed to be a contributor. Also, there is no agreement on what symptoms constitute the "late effects" of polio, said Dr. Paul E. Peach, medical director of the Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation. Dr. Peach said people who believe they may be experiencing the late effects of polio should avoid stressful activities that may be causing the symptoms, avoid high repetition-high resistance exercises, pay more attention to their lifestyle, learn to better manage stress and get a medical evaluation.

In treating people suffering from renewed polio symptoms, Dr. Peach said, "both the person and his or her lifestyle must be closely evaluated in determining the factors that are causing new fatigue, muscle and joint pain and other problems. Very often, though, these symptoms can be controlled by appropriate lifestyle modifications."

The Effect of Estrogen on Bone Cells

ROCHESTER, Minnesota (NYT) — Bone cells are more like cells that line the uterus than any other cells of the body, scientists at the Mayo Clinic have discovered. The finding helps explain why the female sex hormone estrogen seems to protect women from osteoporosis, the bone-deteriorating disease.

Scientists have known that bone loss accelerates after menopause and that estrogen replacement therapy can slow this loss and prevent or delay the onset of osteoporosis. For that reason, researchers proposed that bone cells must respond directly to estrogen. But, until now, there has been no evidence.

Dr. B. Lawrence Riggs and Dr. Thomas Spelsberg have reported finding that estrogen acts directly on bone and that bone cells are responsive to estrogen as cells that line the uterus. Dr. Riggs speculated that women who benefit most from estrogen replacement therapy may have bone cells that are less sensitive to the hormone's effects and so would require more estrogen to grow normally. If so, it may be possible to identify these women and restrict estrogen therapy to them.

Taking the Twinkle Out of the Stars

URBANA, Illinois (AP) — University of Illinois scientists are taking the twinkle out of stars so astronomers can get a sharper picture of them. Two professors, Chet Gardner and Laird Thompson, have developed an artificial guide star from a laser beam, and it could help telescopes on earth reduce distortion in the viewing of celestial objects.

Dr. Thompson, an astronomer, said the new laser telescope should cost about \$3 million but perform many of the functions of a space telescope costing more than \$1 billion. The problem with Earth-bound optical telescopes is that the image of distant stars is blurred by turbulence in the atmosphere, causing the twinkle. Dr. Thompson said the solution is to use a "rubber mirror" with exactly the opposite distortion pattern to correct the image in the telescope.

The scientists said they must find the ideal laser for full-scale operation, create a smaller artificial star and make sure it behaves exactly as a real star. They expect a prototype of the telescope to be ready in five to six years.

Artificial Life:

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico — No longer content with dissecting tissues, analyzing proteins and breeding fruit flies, an increasingly diverse group of scientists has decided that the best way to study life is to make some of their own.

They are creating a field called artificial life, mixing the impulses of biology with the tools of computation. By looking beyond the usual materials of life — beyond the familiar biochemistry of earthly animals and plants — they hope to capture its spirit: the animated, the energetic, the replicating, the evolved.

Most of the would-be organisms of artificial life exist solely in the electronic environment of the computer, where they have little danger of being confused with the real thing. The first conference on artificial life, held last week at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, offered models of processes from protein formation to plant growth to animal predation — processes meant to be, if not life, then at least lifelike.

The simulations of biology address some of the most troubling questions of the life sciences: how the primitive precursors of DNA gained the ability to store information and copy it; how the senseless force of natural selection created structures of such extraordinary complexity and beauty; how the laws of ecosystems arise from the whims of individual animals.

They also reflect an expanding sense within science of what life is. Artificial life seeks "the ghost in the machine," as the conference organizer, Christopher Langton of Los Alamos, put it — an essence arising out of matter but independent of it.

"It lies in the complexity of organization," said Richard Dawkins, an evolutionary biologist at Oxford University. "It's not a substance; there's no living material. It's just an incidental fact that in real living things the entities that happen to be organized happen to be made of organic, soft, squishy stuff, whereas in a computer they're made of hard, non-moving chips."

The creatures of artificial life already make up a strange menagerie. There are flocking birds and schooling fish just a few generations removed from the cartoons of Walt Disney. Invisible bugs breed and die out as they leave trails through a mound of electronic food. Computer flowers bud and unfold, their timing controlled by computer chemicals running up and down computer stems. Slick figure shapes evolve in a few dozen generations into startling butterflies and shellfish.

Some simply imitate real organisms. Most, however, depart from

reality to capture some abstract quality of living things, preferably a quality that arises not from the designer's intent but from unplanned processes.

"What keeps me awake at night is not correspondence to reality," said Steen Rasmussen of the Technical University of Denmark. "I want to know what is the soul in this that creates order — what is the engine."

Stripped of bone and sinew, leaf and petal, ribosome and chromosome, life still has a logic that can be abstracted in a computer — that, at any rate, is the belief driving the new discipline. Nor is the computer essential. Some scientists are trying to create microscopic carriers of information in fragmentary protein strands or pieces of clay crystal.

"Surely there must be a more general sort of biology," said Graham Cairns-Smith of the University of Glasgow, author of "Seven Clues to the Origin of Life." "This is the aeroplanes-don't-have-feathers principle. Yes, birds have feathers and fly beautifully, but we have different requirements."

These explicitly seeking to create life, within a computer or a test-tube biochemical system, form a group that brings together microbiologists, evolutionary theorists, physicists, chemists and computer scientists. At Los Alamos, they spawned rooms full of computer demonstrations, wandered from place to place weeping buttons asking "What is a genetic algorithm?" and showed videotapes of robots taking five hours to weave across a room.

They face a problem of definition. Most modern biologists think of an organism's abilities to process matter and energy, to replicate itself and to evolve as the essential, defining qualities of life. Some computer models already have those abilities, in more or less trivial ways.

So scientists debate the question of how they would recognize a genuine artificial creature if they had one. After one particularly lethy exchange, a scientist proposed that a key criterion should be "irritability." Others recommended purposefulness and unpredictability as qualities any good organism should have.

Gerald F. Joyce of the Salk Institute in San Diego suggested the biologist test: put the artificial organism into a room with a biologist. If the biologist comes out and says it's alive, that would be encouraging. "And if your organism comes out and says it's alive, then you're on the right track," Dr. Joyce said.

One biochemist, Hyman Harman of the University of California at Berkeley, warned against relying

Biology Plus Computers



A simple model for evolution, designed by Richard Dawkins of Oxford University, attempts to show how complex structures could arise through the blind workings of evolution. It begins with a stick-figure tree and rapidly produces images of unexpected complexity. The model is simple enough to run through a personal computer.

A set of 16 numbers, "genes," determine the creature's shape by encoding instructions for how it branches.

too blindly on computer models. As his own model undulated and sparkled hypnotically on the giant screen behind him, he told the audience, "One of the great dangers of artificial life is that you can be very, very clever and invent beautiful machines that do beautiful things, but you've gotten very, very far away from what you're trying to understand."

His simulation, a checkerboard of 65,000 cells that changed color according to simple rules, was meant to show how simple processes on the surface of a clay crystal might generate complexity.

The recognition in recent years that complexity can arise spontaneously from simple systems gives the field of artificial life its strongest motivation. The scientists agreed that the most promising demonstrations were those whose lifelike qualities emerge unbidden, surprising even their programmers.

A computer graphics expert trying to create a flock of birds that will fly convincingly around obstacles, for example, must create a free-flowing yet tightly coordinated pattern of motion. Instead of programming a flock from the top down, Craig W. Reynolds of Symbionics Inc. let each of hundreds of imaginary birds follow a set of rules for avoiding their neighbors.

A natural-looking flock took shape, sweeping gracefully but not rigidly around blocks and cylinders. Unexpected behavior emerged as well — one bird crashed into an obstacle, fluttered

in a momentary daze, and then staggered onward.

The spontaneous emergence of organization is a central problem of life at all scales. Those studying the origin of life are acutely aware that, without some self-organizing principle, it would take many times the age of the universe before chance would bring amino acids together in just the right combinations necessary to form the elaborate machinery of DNA.

Self-organization must also guide the combination of embryology — the unfolding of individual creatures according to the rules of development built into their genes — and evolution. These remain deep mysteries, and computer models are intended to show not

how they do occur, but how they might plausibly occur.

Scientists have discovered in recent years that some seemingly complicated patterns, like the branching, jagged structures of plants, have simple descriptions in the language of fractal geometry, in which patterns are built up from rules repeated on different scales. No one knows just how such rules are encoded in the genes of real plants; nevertheless, several demonstrations at Los Alamos created lifelike ferns, trees and even flowers from relatively modest fractal instructions.

One program, by Przemyslaw Prusinkiewicz of the University of Regina in Canada — the winner of an "Artificial 4-H Contest" for

most lifelike organism at Los Alamos — mimicked the growth of a variety of flower species. It combined geometric instructions with a set of timing signals, like the chemical signals that real plants use to control branching and budding. The results were vivid images of plant growth.

Such models illustrated rich development with no possibility for evolution. By contrast, Dr. Dawkins, the Oxford zoologist and author of "The Blind Watchmaker," offered a stick-figure version of embryology with surprising evolutionary power.

Through random mutation and a somewhat arbitrary version of natural selection, the program manages to evolve into shapes with surprising complexity and often a surprising resemblance to earthly creatures. Each experience with the model brings new evolutionary paths, none of which could be predicted.

The results are just drawings on a computer screen, with neither the attributes nor the potential of real life, as Dr. Dawkins himself noted. In the long term, he said, electronic versions of evolution could produce something more.

In general, by creating a variety of computer environments, universes with their own sets of rules, scientists intend to provide ways of thinking about universal principles of life — principles more general, perhaps, than those observed in nature. Computer scientists since John von Neumann, one of the fathers of the computer in the 1940s and '50s have known that such artificial environments can create "self-replicating automata," organized structures that reproduce themselves.

"If they don't have the whole enchilada, at least they have a few pieces of lettuce," said A.K. Dewdney of the University of Western Ontario, Scientific American's computer columnist.

For artificial life to become a successful approach, Dr. Dewdney and other scientists said, models will have to become much richer than the first efforts. They will have to combine processes of growth, competition and evolution, only pieces of which have been seen so far.

Still, many are optimistic, willing descendants of Dr. Frankenstein, who remains "the bugaboo metaphor for artificial life," in the words of J. Doyne Farmer of Los Alamos, an expert on chaotic dynamics who is modeling the body's immune system. He echoed some other scientists in calling the prospects frightening, perhaps not so much because of what might be created as because of what it might tell us about people.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg/Pct.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing logo with 'The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev., and various market indicators.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Chg, Week, Year.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Close, Prev., and market indicators.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sales, %NY.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg/Pct.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev., and market indicators.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg/Pct.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rallies in Modest Trading

Main article text starting with 'NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Wednesday...'.

Large grid of stock market data with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, and various stock symbols.

Large grid of stock market data on the left side of the page, including various stock symbols and their prices.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom center of the page.

FROM TRANSMITTERS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1987

TO RECEIVERS

TOSHIBA

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.K. Executive Salary Gap Seems to Be Diminishing

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

WHY ARE British managers comparatively underpaid? In a survey just published by Employment Conditions Abroad, in London, which compares salaries in 18 countries, British managers are less well paid than the Swiss, the West Germans and the French. Only South African and Greek managers earn less money.

British chief executive officers, in particular, do not fare much better than their employees. According to a survey of chief executives' salaries in 20 countries published last June by Towers Perrin, an international management consulting firm in London, "Worldwide Total Remuneration Survey," British chief executives ranked 13th in terms of gross salary (cash only). They were less well paid than the Swiss, the Germans, the French, the Italians, the Brazilians, the Spanish and the Argentines.

Comparing after-tax salaries, British chief executives ranked 15th. And taking into account purchasing power in different countries, British chief executives were less well off than American, Brazilian, Argentine and French and German chief executives, but just a bit better off than Japanese chief executives.

Only South African and Greek managers earn less money than British ones.

"Low British salaries are an inheritance from the days of high taxation which discouraged cash payments and encouraged fringe benefits," said Nigel Dyckhoff, senior director at Spencer Stuart in London, an international executive search firm. Tax rates, who at one time were as high as 98 percent, made an increase in salary not particularly attractive. "There was also the fact that business wasn't quite the thing to go into, so it was downgraded."

Although it is difficult to say whether high taxes discouraged people's interest in making money or whether their disinterest in making money meant they did not mind high taxes, some contend that British managers usually did not push for higher salaries.

"You could almost call it a cultural difference," said Graham Lindsey, a consultant for Kohn/Ferry International, another executive search firm. "Traditionally the British have not been that money oriented. There is an attitude that there are other things in life besides money like going for walks in the country, patting the dog on the head and dropping in at the local pub."

ATTRACTIVE mortgage terms and rates (the possibility of 90 to 100 percent mortgage financing for as much as three times the salary for first time buyers) and a bull property market for the past 20 years in London and the south of the country have also been a factor by supplementing the salaries of those buying a house or an apartment.

But, although British managers still do not earn as much as many of their counterparts around the world, some are catching up with the salaries of their European colleagues.

In the past year, senior British managers did particularly well from stock option plans that were first encouraged by favorable tax treatment of such plans introduced in 1984.

"It is becoming a myth that British salaries are lower," said Keith Exall, British market director for Towers Perrin. "The main difference between British and French and German salaries are executive stock plans." According to a Towers Perrin survey of 50 large British companies released in September, all 50 had stock option plans in 1987, compared with 10 percent in 1979.

When such long-term incentives as stock options are included, British chief executives earned more than French, Belgian and Dutch chief executives, but less than American, German and Swiss chief executives, according to Towers Perrin.

A typical British chief executive at a large company, for instance, whose cash pay was £190,000 (\$304,000) last year, received a £20,000 bonus and £150,000 in stock options.

Stearns to Sell 20% Stake

Jardine to Pay \$393 Million

NEW YORK — Bear Stearns Cos., one of the biggest U.S. investment firms, said Wednesday that it had agreed to sell a 20 percent stake to Jardine Strategic Holdings of Hong Kong for about \$393 million.

After a delayed opening pending the announcement, Bear Stearns shares rose \$1.50, to \$21.25, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The 64-year-old investment company, which changed from a limited partnership to stock ownership in October 1985, said that Jardine would make a tender offer to all shareholders for about 16.3 million Bear Stearns common shares at \$23 apiece.

Jardine also would tender for 70,000 shares of Bear Stearns convertible preferred at \$228.72 per share, giving the transaction a total value of about \$392.7 million.

Bear Stearns & Co., the partnership that owns about 45 percent of the company, said it plans to tender its shares under the offer.

Bear Stearns Cos., ranked the ninth largest U.S. investment firm, earned \$47.9 million, or 53 cents a share, in the first quarter ended July 31, compared with net income of \$18.9 million, or 22 cents a share, a year earlier. Quarterly revenue rose to \$482.7 million from \$334.1 million.

In addition to its trading activities, Bear Stearns is a primary dealer in government securities and a major underwriter of stocks and bonds.

Jardine is a 46 percent-owned subsidiary of Jardine Matheson Holdings, a trading house founded in China in 1832. In addition to financial services, the parent company has interests in real estate, hotels and transportation.

If completed, the transaction would be the latest of several such deals between Wall Street investment houses and foreign investors.

Goldman Sachs & Co., the last major partnership among U.S. firms, sold a minority stake to Japan's Sumitomo Bank Ltd. last year, gaining a \$500 million capital infusion. Shearson Lehman Brothers, a unit of American Express Co., sold a 13 percent interest to Nippon Life Insurance Co., of Osaka, Japan earlier this year.

DAT: In the Beginning, a Blue Note

Because of Price, New Recorders Selling Slowly

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service



Takamitsu Morizane, a Shimura Sound store salesman in Tokyo, displaying a digital audio tape and recorder.

TOKYO — Minoru Yoshida, a university student, listened in a Tokyo department store to the breathtaking sound of digital audio tape and decided that he would get a machine soon. But not quite yet.

"I'll have one in three years," said Mr. Yoshida, a jazz enthusiast who owns a compact disk player. But 200,000 yen (about \$1,400), he said, "is too expensive."

Mr. Yoshida's sentiment is typical of the consumer reaction to DAT, as the technology introduced seven months ago is known. So far, DAT is available only in Japan, and few Japanese are buying the machines. But many experts still portray DAT as a revolutionary medium that eventually will supplant cassette tapes.

Because DAT machines record music digitally, like a compact disk, the music from them is crystal clear, without a hint of a hiss. They also have another advantage over analog tape machines: The tapes they play are even smaller than cassettes, yet can hold two hours of music.

The high price and the lack of prerecorded tapes seem the principal reasons why the machines are not selling well in Japan. The Electronic Industries Association of Japan originally estimated that sales of DAT units in the domestic market would total 50,000 this year, rising to 218,000 in 1988 and 660,000 in 1989. Now both industry executives and outside analysts say total sales in Japan this year are likely to be 30,000 or even fewer.

While sales are slow now, analysts are sticking to their prediction that DAT machines will become as widespread as compact disk players are today. They point to the experience of compact disk players, which originally cost almost as much, in yen, as DAT players do now. Only 27,000 compact disk players were sold in Japan last year.

"People are interested, but they can't afford them," said Takamitsu Morizane, a salesman at the Shimura Sound store. Another salesman, Fumiyasu Ohnishi of the Shimura Corp., said, "People are waiting for the price to drop." Mr. Ohnishi said he only

Leading Index In the U.S. Posts 7th Straight Rise

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's chief forecasting gauge of future economic activity rose 0.6 percent in August, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

It was the seventh consecutive increase of the index of leading economic indicators and the longest string of advances since the current economic recovery began in late 1982.

The Commerce Department said the August increase followed a revised July advance of 0.3 percent. Analysts said the string of gains in the index was pointing the way to continued moderate economic growth for the rest of this year and through the 1988 presidential election, something bound to cheer Republicans hoping to hold onto the White House.

The index last declined in January. The seven monthly gains are the longest stretch of consecutive increases since a string of 21 straight advances that started in September 1982, just before the beginning of the current recovery.

The recovery from the 1981-82 recession will be 59 months long next month, making it the longest U.S. peacetime expansion.

The index is composed of 11 forward-looking statistics and is designed to predict economic activity six to nine months in the future.

The biggest positive force in August was a big gain in stock market prices, which pushed the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index up 6.2 percent in August.

Four of the statistics were positive forces on the index. The other strength came from a drop in weekly unemployment claims, a rise in building permits and an increase in the U.S. money supply.

Four of the indicators held the index back. The largest came from a decline in plant and equipment orders by businesses, followed by changes in business delivery times on orders, changes in the prices of raw materials and a drop in manufacturers' orders for consumer goods.

One indicator, the length of the average workweek was unchanged.

House Sales Rise 2.7%

Sales of new single-family houses rose 2.7 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 688,000 units, the Commerce Department said Wednesday, Reuters reported.

The department revised July sales to show an increase from June levels of 4 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 670,000 units instead of the previously reported 0.5 percent rise.

European Bank Owners Debate 'Franklin National's' Future

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The six European banks that own Franklin National Bank — are struggling with the future of the institution, and even considering changing its name back to Franklin National, according to bank analysts here with close ties to Europe.

The analysts said that EAB's owners were trying to decide whether to keep the institution based in Long Island, New York, or to sell it, and that the decision might be made soon.

If they keep it, European American's name is likely to be changed back to Franklin National, or something like it. The strategy would be to tap the fondness that many Long Island businessmen are still believed to feel toward the former Franklin, even 13 years after its demise.

Franklin's failure in 1974 was the biggest

commercial bank collapse in U.S. history until 1984, when Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago was rescued by the government. Franklin's top officers, including Michele Sindona, the late Italian financier, were sent to jail.

Immediately after its failure, Franklin was acquired by a consortium of six leading European banks, and its name was changed to European American. Initially, the new owners sought to have European American act as the agent for each in the United States. Many of its loans were made to customers of the parent banks and to other international borrowers, including developing countries.

Until three years ago, the owners fought repeatedly over how the bank should be run. At that time, they brought in Raymond Dempsey, a bank turnaround expert, and gave him a free hand as chairman and chief executive. He has focused the bank's business almost exclusively on Long Island, re-

duced its portfolio of foreign loans, closed offices in Chicago and Los Angeles, slashed overhead and written off a slew of problem loans, including many to the jewelry industry.

But the bank remains plagued by loans to financially troubled Third World countries that were made before Mr. Dempsey's tenure. The owners would like to sell the bank, but they cannot agree on how to deal with these loans, which total \$880 million.

The problem is that each of the six owner banks is in a different country and each of those countries has different banking regulations and tax laws. Each owner, therefore, wants to treat the Third World loans in a manner most beneficial to itself. The problem becomes even more complex because the owners do not have equal stakes in European American.

The six owners are Deutsche Bank AG of West Germany, Generale Bank of Belgium and Societe Generale of France, each of which owns slightly more than 23 percent; Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, of the Netherlands, which has a 30 percent stake; Creditanstalt-Bankverein, of Austria, with 5.5 percent, and Midland Bank PLC of London, with 4.9 percent.

Pressure is strong for an early settlement of the issue because, unlike most other large banks in the United States, European American has still not established a reserve against its Third World loans. If, like most of the other U.S. banks, it were to build its reserve to 25 percent of these loans, it would have to set aside more than \$200 million and show a big loss. Its profit last year, including a \$10 million tax credit, amounted to only \$21.1 million.

It is expected that reserves will be set aside in the upcoming fourth quarter, but that also means that the owners will have to decide how to deal with the projected loss.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct 1	Oct 2	Oct 3	Oct 4	Oct 5	Oct 6	Oct 7	Oct 8	Oct 9	Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Oct 17	Oct 18	Oct 19	Oct 20	Oct 21	Oct 22	Oct 23	Oct 24	Oct 25	Oct 26	Oct 27	Oct 28	Oct 29	Oct 30	Oct 31		
American	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
London	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	
Paris	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55

Other Dollar Values

Country	Unit	Rate
Australia	Dollar	1.48
Canada	Dollar	1.33
Denmark	Krone	6.46
France	Franc	6.55
Germany	Mark	2.48
Italy	Lira	2036
Japan	Yen	163.6
Netherlands	Guilder	3.60
Spain	Peseta	166.37
Sweden	Krona	4.66
Switzerland	Franc	2.00
U.K.	Pound	1.63

Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate
1 month	7 1/2%
3 months	7 3/4%
6 months	7 7/8%
1 year	8 1/8%

Asian Dollar Deposits

Country	Rate
1 month	7 1/2%
3 months	7 3/4%
6 months	7 7/8%
1 year	8 1/8%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield
First American	\$1.2B	7.5%
First Investors	\$1.1B	7.5%
First National	\$1.0B	7.5%
First Pacific	\$0.9B	7.5%
First South	\$0.8B	7.5%
First West	\$0.7B	7.5%

After Henry 2d, Is There a Ford in Ford's Future?

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — The last Ford to have run Ford Motor Co. is dead. Today, the world's second-largest auto company is in the hands of a cadre of professional managers with no familial or historical ties to the legendary Henry Ford.

Ford's chairman, Donald E. Petersen, 60, who succeeded Philip Caldwell as chairman in 1985, is widely hailed as the architect of Ford Motor's recovery in the mid-1980s, and is firmly in control.

And, clearly, the team of professional managers now at Ford is likely to remain solidly in place in the near future.

Yet, the death on Tuesday of Henry Ford 2d, Henry Ford's grandson, is unlikely to end the Ford family's ultimate control over Ford Motor Co., which they have quietly maintained through their monopoly of a controlling class of

shares, and later as the man responsible for transforming a nearly bankrupt company into one of the postwar world's most powerful multinational corporations.

And, although he retired as chairman in 1980, Henry had remained deeply involved in Ford Motor's affairs until his recent illness. He was still an active member of Ford's board and continued as chairman of the board's powerful finance committee until his death. Industry observers believe that while he had turned over daily control to his managers, he was still involved in major policy decisions; most importantly, he probably retained veto power over the naming of new chairman and president.

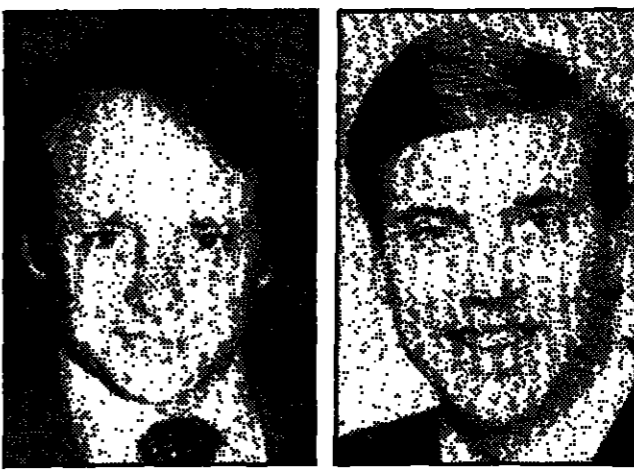
Henry 2d was the only Ford of his generation to ever exert real authority at Ford, and as a result the family may suffer a temporary void in its influence. Henry's younger brother, William Clay Ford, is still vice chairman of Ford, and

actually owns much more Ford stock than Henry did. But he has rarely been deeply involved in the company's business; the most notable exception was when he briefly sided with the former Ford president, Lee A. Iacocca, during his celebrated feud with Henry.

In fact, William Clay Ford has been ambiguous over the years in his assessment of the prospects for the younger members of the Ford family at Ford. "Any of the younger generations named Ford are going to get a little closer scrutiny than somebody else would," he said in 1979.

"On the other hand, it's such a big company, and there are so many important jobs in it that I can't see them scrapping and scrapping for an awful long time to come," he said. "They don't all have to become chairman of the board and they don't all have to become president."

A new Ford generation is now



Edsel B. Ford 2d, left, who at 38 is general sales manager of the Lincoln-Mercury Division, and William Clay Ford Jr., 30, recently named chairman of Ford in Switzerland.

French Socialists Again Assail Privatization

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The opposition Socialist Party renewed charges Wednesday that France's center-right government has been guilty of gross favoritism in its privatization of 14 major companies.

In a 76-page "black paper," the Socialists alleged that the finance minister, Edouard Balladur, had used "knock-down prices" and an "old-boy network" to establish a "hand core" of shareholders within the companies, who would provide the center-right a sympathetic base should it lose power.

The allegations were denied by Mr. Balladur.

But in most cases the identities of these investors have not been made public. The Socialists' paper alleged that "some industrial or banking groups" have cross-holdings in as many as nine of the privatized companies. Mr. Balladur has said that no company has more than two cross-holdings, and has said that he will release a document rejecting the allegations, point by point, in the near future.

The Socialists also alleged that privatization issues have been priced at between 25 and 30 percent below their real value, and that the commission responsible for managing privatization has consistently set the price below the price estimated by financial institutions.

Mr. Balladur has refused to publish the commission's working documents, calling them confidential.

The RPR said Tuesday that it was suing Mr. Joxe for defamation. His main allegation was that "gigantic illicit profits have been made," that "a small group of people has used the state apparatus to profit private groups" and that "a small number of men has reaped privileges enabling them to become masters of a large part of finance and industry."

Both Mr. Joxe and the "black paper" attacked the way in which the government has chosen to ensure that privatized companies do not fall under the control of foreign interests. In many cases, a group of 8 or 10 institutional investors has been selected to buy a stake of up to 25 percent to protect the company, and normally is forbidden to sell out for two, or sometimes, five years.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Grains and Food futures.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Metals futures.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Lumber and Cotton futures.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Stock Indexes.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Market Guide.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Commodity Indexes.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Financial.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Currency Options.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures.

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Cocoa Prices Hit Low

On Forecast of Surplus

LONDON — Cocoa prices fell Wednesday to a four and three-quarter year low in London after a British trade house forecast a 1987/88 world surplus of almost 129,000 tons (116,000 metric tons), traders said.

NYSE High-Lows

Table listing NYSE High-Lows for various stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

Table listing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks.

Paris Commodities

Table listing Paris Commodities prices.

London Commodities

Table listing London Commodities prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table listing S&P 100 Index Options prices.

Company Results

Table listing Company Results for various firms.

Spot Commodities

Table listing Spot Commodities prices.

DM Futures Options

Table listing DM Futures Options prices.

London Metals

Table listing London Metals prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table listing U.S. Treasuries prices.

Dividends

Table listing Dividends for various companies.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Mountleigh Stops Buying Storehouse

LONDON — The chairman of Mountleigh Group PLC, Tony Clegg, said Wednesday that his company was not buying further shares of Storehouse PLC at present, and was unlikely to at current price levels.

Asked if he would consider launching a hostile bid for Storehouse, Mr. Clegg reiterated that he was watching developments closely and did not want to rule out any option. Earlier he told the annual general meeting that Mountleigh had bought another 1.5 million shares in Storehouse on Tuesday, raising its interest in the company to 2.25 percent from 1.84 percent.

He said Mountleigh had paid an average price of 387.7 pence (\$6.30) as it raised its holding to 9.25 million shares. Storehouse traded near the close at 404, down 3 pence from Tuesday.

Commenting on the share purchases, Mr. Clegg said that it was no surprise Mountleigh thought Storehouse shares were attractive at current levels, considering the company previously indicated its willingness to offer 445 pence for each Storehouse share.

He said that as a large shareholder, Mountleigh would "watch events" at Storehouse "with interest."

Mountleigh made no comment on fresh rumors circulating on the London share market Wednesday that the company might counter the £2.04 billion all paper offer from Benlox Holdings PLC.

Mountleigh dropped its bid for Storehouse on Sept. 24 after offering 420 pence per share. Mountleigh indicated it would consider increasing its cash offer to 445 pence, if the Storehouse board recommended the bid.

Storehouse has rejected bids from both Mountleigh and Benlox. It said it saw no merit in Benlox's proposals.

First Boston Seen as Neutral In Revlon Offer to Salomon

NEW YORK — First Boston Corp. has assured Salomon Inc. that it would not help Revlon Inc. in what could become a hostile takeover bid for the big U.S. investment bank, industry sources said.

The highly unusual step took place Tuesday after top executives discovered that Ronald O. Perleman, chairman of Revlon, had sought U.S. government clearance to buy a big block of Salomon stock.

Mr. Perleman gave Salomon the news after the investment house sold a 12 percent interest in the firm to Berkshire Hathaway Inc., of which Warren E. Buffett is chairman, in an attempt to keep the Revlon chief at bay.

Mr. Perleman on Monday offered Salomon \$700 million, as had Mr. Buffett, but said he would accept a stake of 10.9 percent, compared with Mr. Buffett's 12 percent. Mr. Perleman would be paying \$42 a share, rather than Mr. Buffett's \$38.

According to sources, Peter T. Buchanan, president of First Boston, phoned John H. Gutfreund, chairman of Salomon, on Tuesday to say that he was only aware that First Boston was helping Revlon in a friendly deal to buy a stake in Salomon.

Mr. Buchanan then told the Salomon chief, according to sources, that First Boston would have no part of buying stock in Salomon for a possibly hostile client and would not advise such a client how to proceed.

Conti Gumi Plans Big Issue To Aid General Tire Takeover

HANOVER, West Germany — Continental Gummi-Werke AG, West Germany's largest tire manufacturer, said Wednesday that it would issue 2.4 million shares this month to raise about 700 million Deutsche marks (\$380 million) to help fund its recent takeover of General Tire Inc. for \$650 million.

The offer is being split evenly into an international share placement and a rights issue for existing shareholders. The share placement will raise 384 million DM with each share offered at 320 DM.

The company's shares rose to close at 333.20 DM on Wednesday from 328 DM on Tuesday on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Continental said the 1.2 million shares, with a nominal 50 DM face value, were being placed by an international consortium of banks led by Deutsche Bank AG.

The company also plans to offer shareholders two shares for every 13 now held in a mid-October rights issue.

A Continental statement said that while the first tranche of 1.2 million shares was essentially aimed at new international investors, some of the shares had already been taken up by existing shareholders at a ratio of one for every six held. It did not say how many shares had gone to Continental's shareholders.

Subscription to the 1.2 million new shares finished Monday, before the price was disclosed. The company had said the stock would be priced around current market levels.

As another element in its funding package for General Tire, the company raised nearly 600 million DM through a multi-currency bond issue last month.

S & N Bids for Rest of Matthew Brown PLC

LONDON — Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC said Wednesday that it had made an offer it valued at \$194.5 million (about \$321.5 million) to acquire the 70 percent stake it does not already own in Matthew Brown PLC, a regional brewery.

Scottish & Newcastle, which already owns 29.7 percent of the stock in the Lancashire brewery, said it was offering three of its ordinary shares for each outstanding share of Brown stock, which it valued at 786 pence a share, or a cash alternative of 750 pence a share.

By late afternoon Wednesday, Brown shares were trading at 780 pence, up 65 pence from Tuesday's close. Scottish & Newcastle shares were at 261 pence, down one from Tuesday's close.

Scottish & Newcastle said this offer represented an increase of 226 pence over its final offer for Brown in 1985. That bid, it said, nearly succeeded.

It said the stock offer would lapse if the proposed acquisition was referred to the U.K. Monopolies and Mergers Commission, while the cash alternative was dependent on the offer becoming unconditional in all respects.

If Brown shareholders fully accept the offer, it would result in Scottish & Newcastle issuing about 52.2 million new shares, representing approximately 14.3 percent of its enlarged share capital.

Scottish & Newcastle said it was making the offer because it could change Brown's prospects for 1987 from the "uncertain" outlook set out in Brown's latest half-year results. Brown's pretax profit in the six months ending March 28 slipped to £3.71 million from £3.82 million.

Scottish & Newcastle said that a measure of Brown's weakness lay in its poor results recently and its change of direction from the beer business to an investment in Langdale Ltd. Brown bought a 50 percent stake in the timeshare company in July for about £12.6 million.

Forstmann to Sell Sybron To Group for \$390 Million

NEW YORK — Forstmann Little & Co. said Wednesday it agreed to sell Sybron Corp., a maker of laboratory and dental products it acquired last year, to a group led by the investment firm Hicks & Haas Inc. for \$390 million.

The transaction, which is expected to be completed before the end of October, is for \$375 million in cash and \$15 million of preferred stock in Hicks & Haas.

Forstmann Little, one of Wall Street's most successful specialists in leveraged buyouts, took Sybron out in February 1986 for \$335 million. The company has since undergone a major restructuring and many of its divisions have been sold, resulting in a gain of about \$242 million for Forstmann, according to a spokesman.

In a leveraged buyout, a company is acquired through mostly borrowed money that is repaid through the acquired company's profits or sale of assets.

Since 1978, Forstmann Little has acquired 12 companies, resold nine and sold 20 percent of a 10th company, the chewing gum maker Topps Co., to public shareholders.

The company's most notable resale was Dr. Pepper Co., which it bought in 1984 for about \$650 million, and then resold last year for \$416 million after selling some of Dr. Pepper's assets. Forstmann is a privately owned company.

Besides Hicks & Haas, which is based in Dallas, the investor group buying Sybron includes the New York securities firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette and members of Sybron's senior management, collectively known as Sybron Acquisition Co.

Sybron, with six remaining operating divisions, is one of the world's largest suppliers of reusable plastic laboratory ware, microscopic slides and orthodontic and dental supplies.

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Sybron, with six remaining operating divisions, is one of the world's largest suppliers of reusable plastic laboratory ware, microscopic slides and orthodontic and dental supplies.

Santa Fe Stock Jumps As Buying Move Is Seen

NEW YORK — Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. shares rose sharply Wednesday on speculation that Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the Canadian real estate giant, could force the company into a new restructuring, giving more value to shareholders, traders said.

Dealers cited speculation that Olympia & York was buying Santa Fe stock to explain the \$3.625 rise to \$62.50 on the New York Stock Exchange in afternoon trading.

Olympia & York, holding 6.18 percent of Santa Fe, said it has regulatory clearance to buy up to 24.9 percent. Santa Fe has announced its own restructuring plan.

Yet last year, after repenting his past transgressions and moving back to Detroit, Benson was quietly given a job as a parts-and-service trainer at Ford. He was then quickly named the Detroit District zone manager for the company's parts and service division last March, despite having less than one year of experience with the company.

SUCCESSION: Is There a Ford in Ford's Future?

(Continued from first finance page) Ford, he is the general sales manager of the Lincoln-Mercury Division — making him the top salesman at one of the company's two main passenger car divisions.

But William Clay Ford Jr., 30, the son of William Clay Ford, may be more ambitious than his cousin, and is moving up at a faster pace. Widely considered to be the brightest of the younger Fords, William Clay Jr. was named chairman and managing director of Ford of Switzerland in September, after having served briefly as director of truck marketing for Ford of Europe.

The Ford family is unlikely to pressure company management into turning over control of the company to Edsel or to William Clay Jr. if they do not prove themselves the equals of outside managers.

Harold A. Poling, 61, the president of Ford, is unlikely to succeed Mr. Petersen, who is 60. But other top managers, including Allan D. Gilmour, 52, the company's executive vice president and chief financial officer, seem to be in line to become the third consecutive non-

into powerful posts. But the fact that other family members, including those with rather checkered pasts, continue to move easily and quickly into good jobs with the company, serves to point up the fact that Ford is still something of a family-oriented shop.

The most notable example is Benson Ford Jr., the once-rebellious son of Benson Ford, Henry 2d's late brother. In the late 1970s, Benson Jr., who is now 38, mounted a highly publicized and futile challenge to Henry 2d's control of Ford, while also seeking to overturn his father's will to gain access to a multimillion-dollar trust fund.

Yet last year, after repenting his past transgressions and moving back to Detroit, Benson was quietly given a job as a parts-and-service trainer at Ford. He was then quickly named the Detroit District zone manager for the company's parts and service division last March, despite having less than one year of experience with the company.

While there are four Fords in their 30s and 40s working at Ford Motor now, Edsel and William Clay Jr. are the only family members with real prospects of moving

As the family holds 40 percent of the voting power of Ford stock, it still has the power to shape Ford Motor's future.

Ford family chairman of Ford Motor.

While there are four Fords in their 30s and 40s working at Ford Motor now, Edsel and William Clay Jr. are the only family members with real prospects of moving

Reveco Chairman Quits; B.A. Sells Named to Job

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune

Reveco D.S. Inc., the largest U.S. drugstore chain, said its chairman, Sidney Dworkin, had resigned less than a year after leading a \$1.29 billion leveraged buyout. His son, Marc, 41, an executive vice president, also resigned.

The Dworkins said they had sold their interest in Reveco for an undisclosed amount of cash and certain assets. The Dworkin family had owned 11.6 percent of Reveco after the company went private in December 1986.

Mr. Dworkin, 61, was succeeded as chairman by Boake A. Sells, former president of Dayton Hudson Corp. The New York Times said Mr. Sells, 50, will receive an equity stake in Reveco estimated by some sources at \$20 million. He also will take over as chief executive officer from William B. Edwards, who remains president and will be chief operating officer.

The past two years have been unprofitable ones for Reveco, which is based in Twinsburg, Ohio. In the year ended May 30, 1987, Reveco's loss narrowed to \$59.5 million from \$64.4 million the previous year.

Dayton Hudson Corp., meanwhile, announced that Mr. Sells has been succeeded as president by Bruce G. Albright, chairman and chief executive of its Target stores unit. Robert J. Ulrich, president and chief operating officer of Target, will become its chairman and chief executive officer. Last week Dayton-Hudson, a Minneapolis-based department store chain, rejected an unsolicited \$6.3 billion takeover bid by Dart Group Corp. of Landover, Maryland, a major retail chain.

Group 11 International, a Minneapolis-based company that provides bodyguards, bulletproof limousines and sniffer dogs for security-conscious executives and celebrities, is opening a Paris branch. Carol LaSota, 27, the Group 11 president, holds a business degree but has spent many years as a radio announcer. Her two French partners, Thierry Rouffaud and Nicolas Courcelle, both 26, were in the French Army and have worked for years in security.

Warwick Quits As SEC Director In New York City

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kathleen A. Warwick has resigned after less than a year as head of the New York office of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the face of low morale and a threat of mass resignations.

Ms. Warwick was immediately succeeded by a veteran SEC staff member from Washington, James A. Clarkson 3d.

Commission sources said Ms. Warwick's resignation had been demanded by David S. Ruder, who has been chairman of the SEC for less than two months, after he was briefed by three commission officials last week.

SEC lawyers in New York and Washington had complained about foot-dragging in an investigation growing out of a case, which involved five young professionals in an insider-trading scheme.

Beeton Dickinson & Co., the Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, a maker of hospital and medical diagnostic supplies, has promoted Raymond V. Gilmartin to president. Mr. Gilmartin, 46, moves up from executive vice president. The former president, Wesley J. Howe, 66, remains chairman and chief executive. Mr. Gilmartin's promotion puts him in line to succeed Mr. Howe, said David J. Lothson, an analyst at Paine Webber, Carré, Osheski & Partners, the

Brussels-based international management consulting firm, has recruited Maurice Marchand-Tonel as a partner in its Paris office. Mr. Marchand-Tonel, 44, is the former president of Sommer SA, a maker of floor and wall coverings.

OBLI-DM AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES. Les participants de OBLI-DM, réunis en assemblée générale extraordinaire le 30 juillet 1987, ont procédé à la transformation du Fonds commun de placement par constitution d'une société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV) et par rapport de tous les actifs et de toutes les obligations du Fonds commun de placement, retiendra la dénomination 'OBLI-DM'.

Denki Kagaku, L'Air Liquide Set Joint Venture. TOKYO — Denki Kagaku Kogyo KK, l'Air Liquide SA and its Japanese subsidiary, Teisan KK, have signed a joint venture agreement to produce monosilane gas in Japan, the companies said Wednesday.

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Metallgesellschaft Finance B.V. Amsterdam, The Netherlands. DM 200,000,000 6 1/2% Bearer Bonds of 1987/1997. Offering Price: 125% with Warrants attached to subscribe for 600,000 Bearer Shares of Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes in Dollars.

ADVERTISMENT MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. CDR.

The undersigned announces that the First Quarter Report of the three month period ended June 30, 1987 will be available in Amsterdam...

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 30th Sept. 1987

Large table listing international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sub-sections like ALMAL GROUP, SECURITISED COLLECTIBLES LTD., etc.

Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes in Pounds Sterling.

ADVERTISMENT WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW IN THE HIT EVERY MONDAY. A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS - WORLDWIDE

ADVERTISMENT DEUTSCHE MARKS Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask.

Japanese Yen Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask.

Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes in Japanese Yen.

Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes in Deutsche Marks.

ADVERTISMENT Japanese Yen Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask.

ADVERTISMENT E.C.U. Table with columns: Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask.

Other Funds Table with columns: Fund Name, Price.

Table listing various other funds with columns for fund name and price.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask. Lists various stock prices.

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Large table on the right side of the page containing various market data, including stock prices, exchange rates, and other financial indicators.

Vertical advertisement on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off, with text like 'WEDNESDAY'S AMEX CLOSING' and 'WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW'.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on Month-End Buying

LONDON — The U.S. dollar edged higher Wednesday in Europe, as market participants bought the U.S. currency to square their books at the end of the month and the quarter, dealers said.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for currency, rate, and change.

Mr. Baker's proposal for a currency-commodity link was also seen by Mr. Chertkov as a "smoke-screen to cover up basic disagreements between Western authorities over their economic policies."

er, the dollar rose modestly of news of Mr. Baker's remarks, as short-covering helped reverse an early decline.

The dollar rose to 1.8468 DM from Tuesday's close at 1.8415, and to 146.65 yen from 146.55.

Dan Holland, of Discount Corp., said Mr. Baker's proposal helped steady the dollar in large part because "people don't know what to make of it."

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower at 1.8417 DM from 1.8393 on Tuesday, and in Paris at 6.1180 French francs from 6.1318.

In Zurich, the dollar closed higher at 1.5292 Swiss francs from 1.5258.

Bank of France Blunts Rise Of Franc on Mark, Dollar

PARIS — The Bank of France intervened in currency markets Wednesday to stem the French franc's rise on market expectations of higher French interest rates, dealers said, mainly by buying small amounts of dollars and Deutsche marks.

The central bank declined to comment on its reported action. The French currency was nonetheless fixed higher in Paris, at 6.1180 francs to the dollar, from Tuesday's fixing at 6.1317, and at 332.87 francs for every 100 DM, up from 333.

Dealers said news on Tuesday that German inflation in September was lower than expected depressed the mark against the franc, because it meant that French interest rates might need to rise to meet the French government's goal to limit interest rates.

The German cost of living fell a provisional 0.2 percent from August, and stood 0.5 percent higher than in September last year.

The French government is aiming to limit French inflation to a maximum of 2 percentage points above that of West Germany by the end of the year. French prices were rising at 2.4 percent for the first seven months, but the rate is expected to top 3 percent by year-end.

Dealers also said the West German currency was weakening against the franc because of the dollar's strength against the mark. They said the central bank also bought small amounts of marks on Tuesday.

DAT: Buyers Reluctant Over High Prices of Recorder

(Continued from first finance page)

were sold in the first year after they were introduced, and fewer than 20,000 video cassette recorders were sold in their first year.

The most controversial feature of DAT machines is their ability to record. That ability terrifies recording companies, which fear that DAT machines will hurt their sales. Even the manufacturers of DAT machines see this as a cause for concern: They are the same companies that make compact disc players, and they worry that aggressive marketing of DAT machines will cut into the compact disc player market.

As a concession to the recording industry, DAT manufacturers have built the machines so that consumers cannot make direct digital-to-digital copies of compact disks. But the machines still can make conventional analog copies of compact disks, copies that are virtually as good as the originals.

Alan P. Bell, an electronics analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. in Tokyo, said that manufacturers were keeping prices artificially high and were reluctant to be seen as promoting DAT for fear of being sued by recording companies.

"It's a game of Russian roulette," Mr. Bell said. "Nobody wants to be first."

Even with these initial problems, there have been indications in the last few weeks that DAT machines are gaining — and will continue to do so. Sony Corp. announced that it would begin exporting the machines to Europe next month, initially to West Germany. Sony also has decided to introduce a professional version of its DAT recorder, priced at \$5,000 or more, in the United States next month.

Sony and Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co. also have announced that they soon will begin to market portable DAT players in Japan. And a few weeks ago Sony introduced a high-speed duplication system for audio companies that would record digital audio tapes.

Until now purchasers of DAT players have had no pre-recorded music to play on their machines, but that could change rapidly. While compact disks are difficult and expensive to make, digital audio tapes can be churned out relatively easily. The first music recorded on the tapes is now on sale, with some 17 titles available in West Germany.

"There are signs that the impetus is building to make DAT more widely available," said Akiko Emori, an electronics analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities in Tokyo. Mr. Emori said that while

Audio buffs, already disgruntled at not being able to make digital copies of compact disks, also point to a few other disadvantages. Like cassettes but unlike compact disks, digital audio tapes wear out with use. And although DAT machines have a fast-forward that is 200 times faster than the play speed

equipped with a "spoiler chip" that would prevent them from recording compact disks, but the manufacturers complain — and some music critics agree — that the spoiler chip would have a slight but noticeable effect on the quality of the sound.

Manufacturers are keeping prices artificially high, and are reluctant to promote DAT, for fear of being sued by recording companies, according to Alan P. Bell, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. in Tokyo who said: "It's a game of Russian roulette. Nobody wants to be first."

and can be programmed to jump from song to song on a tape, skipping from track to track is not instantaneous, as with compact disks.

As a result, most industry experts think that DAT will replace cassette tapes but not compact disks. Music buffs of the 1990s, they predict, will have both compact disc players and DAT machines.

Mr. Kanoji, senior managing director of Sony, said that a sales network for DAT recorders was being set up in West Germany and later would be expanded in Europe. If disputes with recording companies could be settled, he said, DAT machines aimed at the mass market should be available in the United States next year.

Mr. Kanoji also said that the price was likely to drop substantially as production increased. Some analysts said that the price should drop below \$350.

The dispute between the recording industry and the manufacturers of DAT machines remains the biggest stumbling block. U.S. music companies want DAT machines

sales are slow now. DAT machines are likely to sell in the 1990s but are likely to sell in the 1990s the way highly popular compact disc machines do today.

Japanese Steel Exports Drop

TOKYO — Japanese steel exports dropped 19.3 percent in August from a year earlier, to 2.08 million tons, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Wednesday.

Federation officials said the decrease was due chiefly to the yen's appreciation and delayed contracts with China.

Pöhl Criticizes U.S. on Loan Funding for Poorest

WASHINGTON — Karl Otto Pöhl, chairman of the West German Bundesbank, criticized the United States Wednesday for requesting a proposed increase in a loan fund to aid the world's most impoverished nations.

Mr. Pöhl, addressing the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, said that all member countries should raise their contributions to the fund, and added, "We are willing to do so."

The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said that nations with large trade surpluses, such as Japan and West Germany, should pay for a proposed tripling of the special \$3 billion loan fund administered by the IMF.

But most U.S. allies support a plan advanced by the IMF managing director, Michel Camdessus, that would spread the costs among the industrialized nations. He has noted that the seven nations represented at the Venice economic summit meeting in June vowed to increase the fund.

Mr. Pöhl also disputed President Ronald Reagan's contention that West Germany and Japan needed to do more to stimulate their economies to help ease trade imbalances.

"Budgetary adjustments in Japan, and the already enacted tax reductions in the Federal Republic of Germany, will give additional impetus to the continued expansion of domestic led growth in these countries," Mr. Pöhl said.

While conceding that West German growth had been slow in 1986 and early this year, Mr. Pöhl asserted that "the German economy is again back on a satisfactory path of growth, with internal demand expanding at a healthy 3 to 3.5 percent" annual rate.

President Reagan told delegates here Tuesday that Japan and West Germany, which have the two largest trade surpluses with the United States, should "find the political gumption" to take a larger role in easing trade imbalances.

"It must be recognized that the health of the

world economy does not hinge solely on U.S. budget policy," he said.

The president cited his signing of legislation to force \$23 billion in reductions of the U.S. budget deficit, and said that Japan and West Germany had a responsibility to take equally tough steps to stimulate growth in their economies.

Permanent System Proposed

Britain called Wednesday for a permanent system of managed floating exchange rates, building on efforts to stabilize currencies over the past two years. Reuters report from Washington.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, said steps to correct the overvaluation of the dollar in 1985 and then halt its decline this year had "succeeded triumphantly."

Speaking to IMF-World Bank conference, he said: "Our objective should be clear — to maintain the maximum stability of key exchange rates and to manage any changes that may be necessary in an orderly way."

Wednesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. 1/2 The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including ADC, AIG, AIA, etc.

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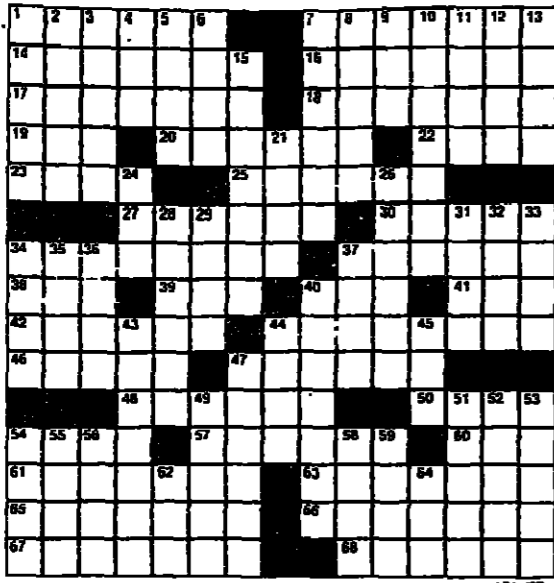
Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AIG, AIA, AIB, etc.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AIG, AIA, AIB, etc.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AIG, AIA, AIB, etc.

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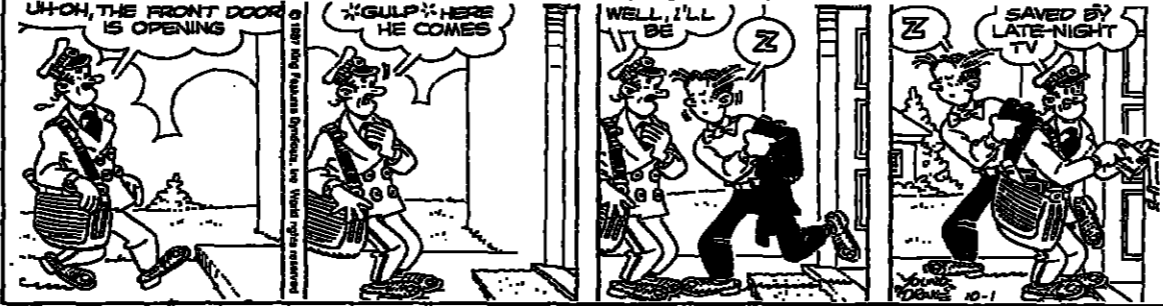


ACROSS
1 With 68 Across, subject of this puzzle
7 Film co-sponsorized by 68 Across: 1954
14 Less rational
16 Radio sellers
17 Anthony of fiction
18 Sally U.S.S.R. expands
19 Norman's wife?
20 Hostler's milieu
22 Corporeal channel: Comb. form
23 Sacred
25 Kind of card
27 Pasch
30 No-nonsense microwave oven
34 With 40 Down and 67 Across, phrase created by our subject
37 Larch's kin
38 Shell adjunct
39 Owned
40 Evian, e.g.
41 Tackle
42 What fools do
44 Eskimos, Utes et al.
46 Gary product
47 Showers icily

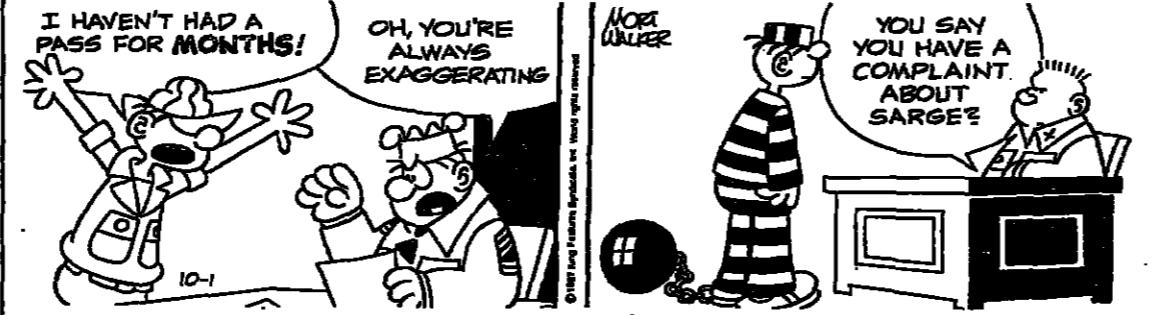
PEANUTS



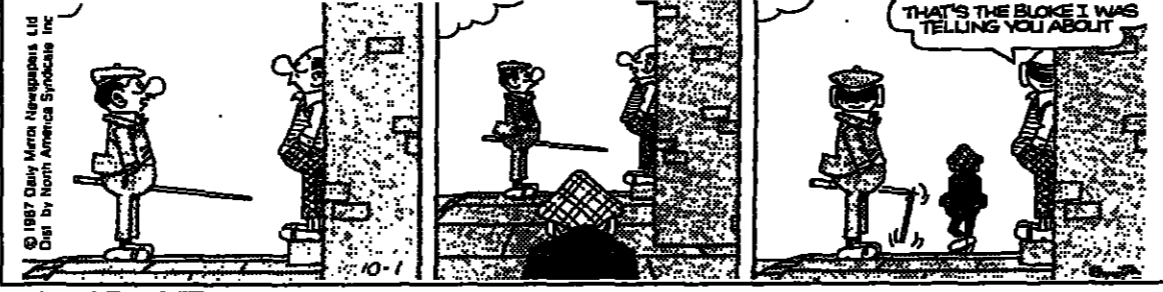
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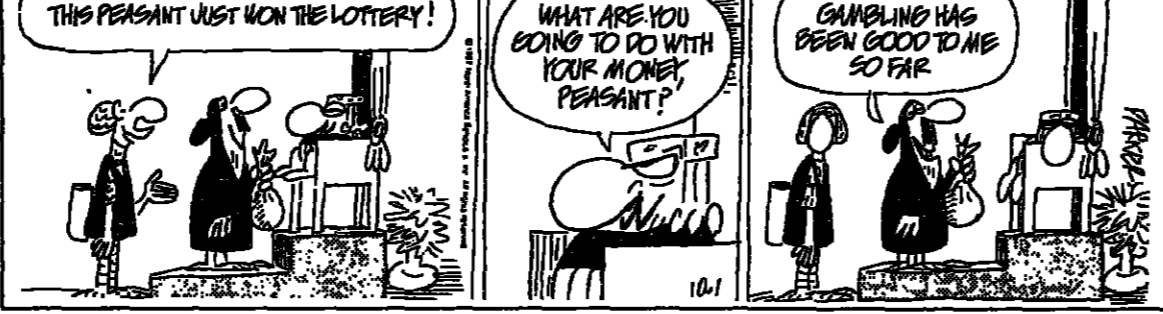
BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



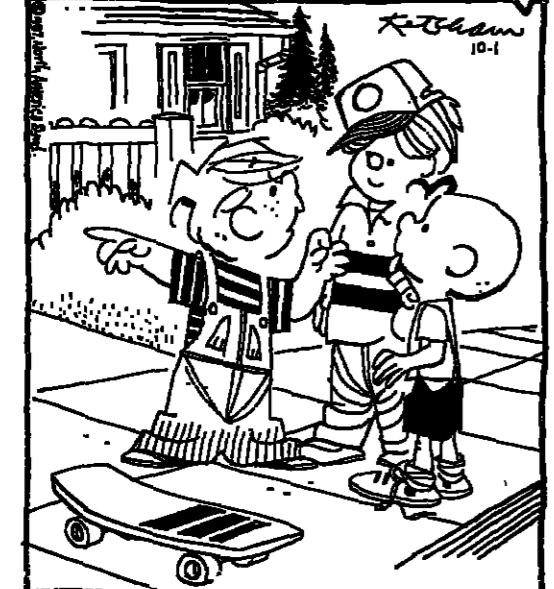
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD SAID MR. WILSON KNOWS HOW TO SQUEEZE PEANUTS. LET'S GO OVER AND ASK HIM IF WE CAN WATCH!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
TANCH
JETEC
NARTOM
CAIFLE

Answer here: [Grid with letters]

Yesterday's Jumble: CASTLE GRIME MALICE ELDEST

Answer: What she called her husband when he kept on talking those same old jokes - "A STALE MATE"

WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions.

World Stock Markets

Table with columns for Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, Singapore, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Colombo, Dhaka, Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Yangon, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Saigon, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Saigon, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Saigon.

BOOKS

ST. JOHN DE CREVECOEUR: The Life of an American Farmer. By Gay Wilson Allen and Roger Asselineau. Illustrated. 266 pages. \$19.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by John Gross
MICHEL GUILLAUME St. Jean De Crevecoeur won fame in his own day as the author of "Letters From an American Farmer" (1782), and the book has retained the status of a minor classic ever since.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
CATSELL HADA
ARAUBOAT WEGAN
LODMOUTH IRATE
AUTUMSERENADE
ISERE RUNT ELI
SEMPORITA DESMID
VOILA RUINS
STPAUL MACRAE
STOIC EDMA
HENNAS UNBRIDLE
ETE TEES NORAD
SPRINGTRAINING
10000 GRIEVANCE
ONEIN SACRA KERS
SETS GAOL STS

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
It appears that bridge captured the world record for participation in a single competitive event earlier this year, but held it for barely 24 hours.

Table with columns for NORTH, WEST, EAST (D), SOUTH. Includes card symbols and scores.

GENE... A mit... Hoag K... I.S. broke

Table with columns for Zurich, Sao Paulo, Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Colombo, Dhaka, Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Yangon, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Saigon, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Saigon, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Saigon.

SPORTS

Cardinals Sweep the Expos Tidily, 1-0, 3-0

ST. LOUIS — Strong pitching and opportunistic offense were never more in evidence than Tuesday night, when the St. Louis Cardinals took full advantage of a total of six hits and held Montreal to seven as they swept the Expos, 1-0 and 3-0, in a doubleheader.

Phillies 3, Mets 0: In Philadelphia, Don Carman gave up only one hit — a fourth-inning infield single by Mookie Wilson — and Mike Schmidt drove in two runs as the Phillies cut New York further adrift of the Cardinals.

by a rookie, drove a Scott Garretts fastball into the left-field seats in the eighth. Reds 5, Braves 4: In Cincinnati, Buddy Bell singled home Paul O'Neill with one out in the ninth to seal second place for the Reds in the Western division for the third straight year.

games. Toronto also lost catcher Ernie Whitton when he slid into second baseman Paul Molitor to break up a sixth-inning double play and sustained two broken ribs. Whit, 35, was having his best season ever, with 19 home runs and 75 RBIs — including eight homers and 20 RBIs in September.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

gave the Cards a 3 1/2-game lead over the second-place Mets in the National League East. The Cardinals have five games remaining and New York four — including three in St. Louis to close the season. Any combination of two Cardinal victories or Met defeats will give St. Louis the pennant.

Left-hander Carman retired nine in a row before Wilson bounced a grounder over the mound and barely beat shortstop Steve Jeltz's throw from behind second base. Carman, who struck out five, set down the next 18 in a row.

Dodgers 6, Astros 1: In Houston, Franklin Stubbs hit a two-run homer in the first and rookie Shawn Hillegas held the Astros to three hits over six innings. Loser Nolan Ryan struck out nine to retain his major-league lead with 260.

Last week, the Blue Jays lost All-Star shortstop Tony Fernandez, who fractured his right elbow after being upended during a double-play attempt.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball and European Soccer, listing various games and scores.



Don Mattingly, watching the flight of his record-setting homer.

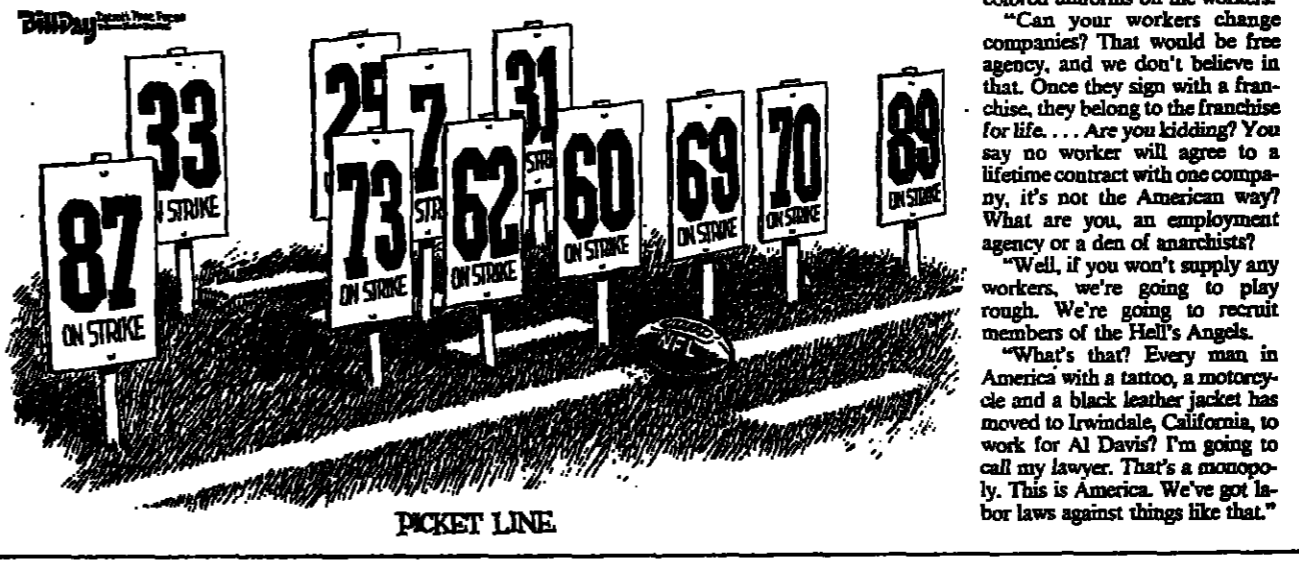
Halloween's Showing Up a Month Early

By George Vecsey New York Times Service NEW YORK — "Hello, Personpower Unlimited? My name is Rozelle and I need a thousand temporary workers this weekend. It's for a big masquerade party we're throwing all over America. It's not exactly the Bicentennial or the Statue of Liberty but more like Halloween a month early. We'll dress them up in interesting costumes and send them out to parties.

ponds? We'd pay a little extra for him. We've got a nice navy blue, orange and white uniform waiting for him in Chicago. He would just have to answer to the name of 'Icebox' for a while. We'd pay social wages, plus all he could eat.

are just taking a little fall vacation, that's all. 'Another thing. We have to make sure all the new workers will not be afraid of crowds. It's possible some curious people will turn up to watch them work.

'It's also possible the public might make some funny noises, like 'Booooo!' but that's just their way of showing how much they appreciate your workers. Sure, we'll supply earplugs or cotton. Whatever they want.



PICKET LINE

Baseball

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table of baseball line scores for various teams including St. Louis, Montreal, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Houston, Toronto, and New York.

European Soccer

Table of European soccer results, including CUP WINNERS CUP, UEFA CUP, and various national league matches.

Football

CFL Leaders

Table of CFL team statistics, including Rushing, Passing, and Receiving yards and touchdowns.

Golf

PGA Leaders

Table of PGA golf tournament leaders, listing names, scores, and money won.

Former U.S. Olympians Remain a Spirited Bunch

By Ken Denlinger Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Through terrorism and lesser forms of international politics, through boycotts, staggering budget overruns and more hypocrisy than you can shake a finger at, the Olympic flame still ignites. Eleven years after that millennium were saluted Tuesday at the Hart Senate Office Building.

Runner Vows To Disprove IAAF Finding

The Associated Press BERN — Runner Sandra Gasser vowed Wednesday to prove that she has not used illegal steroids, which was the finding of tests conducted during last month's world track and field championships in Rome.

Transition

BASEBALL American League BALTIMORE — Asakel on his way to the mound for his 100th career start, Steve Carlton said he would like to play for the Yankees.

Major League Standings

Table of Major League Standings for the National League and American League.

For 'Human Anchor,' Life Can Be a Real Downer

By Andrew W. Beyer Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Carlos Meyer quit his job as manager of a restaurant in Alexandria, Virginia, so he could spend the entire racing season in Saratoga Springs, New York, and make his fortune.

Transition

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ART BUCHWALD

One Sad Football Fan

WASHINGTON — I came in the living room last Sunday and my wife whispered, "George is in the living room waiting for the football game to start."



Buchwald

Then George began hitting the glass with his head. I pulled him away and gently put him down in his chair. My wife gave him a handful of pretzels.

British TV Networks To Curb Violent Fare

LONDON — The publicly funded British Broadcasting Corp. and the commercial Independent Television pledged Tuesday to show fewer U.S. television programs that depict violence, saying that they would take a more selective approach to imported TV series and films.

The V & A's 'Cultural Economist'

By Francis X. Clines

LONDON — Sir Roy Strong, the pithy Englishman who made the matronly Victoria and Albert Museum prance stylishly into the modern era of the "leisure industry," is stepping as director, exhausted by his own forced evolution from Renaissance scholar to money-hungry "cultural economist."



V & A director Roy Strong.

"Dog-eat-dog: It's not all honey as it used to be," Sir Roy said of the heated competition for money among the world's museum directors.

But here he is, or rather, there he goes, heading at year's end for a career as art commentator in print and on television, and renewed scholarship. With a star as wide as his thick brush mustache, Sir Roy has been forced to discover he is part actor manqué, scrambling administrator, bash-throwing bon vivant, man about culture, amateur mathematician and ultimate survivor — just what it takes to run a modern museum, by his accounting. He is convinced his time has been well spent in dealing with the enormous museum management, but worried, too, lest classic scholarship itself becomes a curiosity in modern museums as they try to adapt attractively to the public's growing leisure.

anyone, tourist or director, to leave the Victoria and Albert, a wedding cake of a building whose seven miles of galleries house the nation's most eclectically checked treasure trove, from early medieval candlesticks to Madame de Serrilly's boudoir, from George III's haphazard to the Carnaby Street mini-skirts of Swinging London's recent memory.

Competition for museum funds 'was just our historical bitchery in the past, but now it's on a megaplane with all of us fighting each other in Tokyo trying to get our hands on the loot from Japanese companies.'

museum's policy of not peeking much beyond Victoriana and it has raced forward into modern acquisitions — and back, too, with shows rarely memorable by critics, such as a vivid exposition of the Meiji empire, and the ambitious scholarly displays that made such a recent worldwide vogue of the English country house.

A Michael Bennett Line

Broadway paid tribute Tuesday to Michael Bennett, the longest-lived "A Chorus Line" history, running show in Broadway history.

The Thatcherite label is something I welcome because the museum world has always tended to drift, and these hard years have given it a sense of focus, added the administrator, who felt the lash of both Laborite and Tory budgets.

The Polish climber Jerzy Kukuczka became the second person to scale the world's 14 highest mountains after conquering Mount Xizabangang in China, the official Polish news agency reported.

Dolly Parton says she was able to give up cheeseburgers and nachos and ultimately trim 50 pounds from her 5-foot-2 figure because she had "the will to live and do it."

in her suit that she suffered emotional distress when Neuhardt died he was her father. Neuhardt, the founder of a series of legal battles through a series of legal battles with Neuhardt-Moore and her mother Betty Moore. Last year, a paternity suit brought against him was dismissed because Neuhardt-Moore had passed the age of 21.

The real estate magnate Donald Trump has agreed to pay \$25 million to \$30 million for a yacht owned by the Saudi financier Adnan Khashoggi, the New York Post reported. Trump is buying the 286-foot yacht from the Sultan of Brunei, according to the Post. The yacht, named for Khashoggi's daughter Nabila, features a disco, a swimming pool surrounded by bullet-proof glass, art works and a mirrored grand piano that was a gift from Liberia, the Post said. However, a Trump spokesman said no contract had been signed.

The Players Club, a men's organization founded 99 years ago in New York so that actors could rub elbows with practitioners of the finer arts, has voted to admit women. "I don't believe anyone will resign as a result," Roger Berman, the club's secretary, said Tuesday. "It will create a slightly different atmosphere, which I don't believe will be significant." The club counts among its members Gregory Peck, Frank Sinatra, Jack Lemmon, Paul Giamatti, Laurence Olivier, Christopher Reeve, Garrison Kanis and Jose Ferrer as president.

A tailcoat and trousers that Fred Astaire probably wore in the film "Spring Time" were sold for \$1.20 million (\$200,000) on Tuesday at a Sotheby's auction in London. The Museum of the Moving Image, which is part of the state-funded British Film Institute and will open next June on the south bank of the Thames, bought the dark blue suit made in 1936. A Sotheby's spokesman said.

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